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Paris, Tuesday, November 30, 1993

France Leans Toward a Compromise **Over GATT**

Counting on a Gesture By U.S., Balladur Says: 'I Want an Agreement'

> By William Drozdiak and Jim Hoagland

PARIS — Warning that time is running out on efforts for a new world trade accord, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said Monday that France was ready to reach a compromise on an agricultural dispute with the United States that has blocked progress in the talks.

But the conservative French leader, whose political fate could hinge on a satisfactory solu-tion to the GATT dispute, called on the Clinton

Clinton and Kold pledge an effort to meet the Dec. 15 desiline for a trade accord. Page 15.

administration to make urgent adjustments in its approach to new French flexibility.

In an hourlong interview in which he alternated a new tone of conciliation with insistence that French national interests must be protected, Mr. Balladur declared that a draft text must be reached this week by U.S. and European Community negotiators to permit final consideration by national governments ahead of the mid-December deadline set by the U.S. Con-

He underlined France's flexibility by saying that the changes he sought could be called clarifications or amplifications rather than a renegotiation of the Washington accord, which France initially rejected as completely amac-

PARELLE

03:41-55

"What counts are the results," he said. "It is not for us a political game but an affair of national importance."

He did not hide his concern that failure in the

seven-year-old Uruguay Round degotiations could inhibit growth in recession-plagued Enrope and the United States.

But Mr. Balladur played down the impact of failure on the trans-Atlantic relationship, already strained over the Bosman war, and divergences on the future of NATO.

"We have the right to defend our interests while remaining good friends and allies," the French leader said. We must not mer all these problems possib-cr. There are problems of trade, and there are problems of security. I hope we can learn that

there are big differences between them." Mr. Balladur said he expected to attend the traites of the North Atlantic Treaty Organiza and an IRA apology for a bomb attack. on in Brussels in early January. As seven years of negotiations to modernize

See BALLADUR, Page 8



ROMANIANS PROTEST — Several of the 20,000 workers in Bucharest protesting Monday over low wages and the slow pace of economic change. They demanded the removal of President Ion Iliescu and his regime and the return of the exiled King Michael.

Text of IRA Messages Rebuffs U.K. Critics

By John Darnton

New York Times Service LONDON - Two days after admitting that had secret contacts with the Irish Republican Army, the British government released scores of messages on Monday that showed that the exchanges had been frequent and often seem-

id to have been conveyed through an intermediary from February to November, the mes-sages cover 39 pages. They include a running debate over the government's insistence that an end to violence precede talks; an abortive

Reading the messages gives rise to a sense of witnessing two adversaries who are deeply sus-

picious of one another but clearly interested in

trying to find a road to peace.

For the government, which insisted that the messages did not constitute negotiations, their release seemed to defang the attackers who had charged since Samrday that the government was guilty of duplicity by dealing with the IRA and denying that it was doing so. The tactic seemed to work, because the corre-

pondence showed that behind the scenes the Conservative government had not deviated from the often proclaimed policy of refusing to negotiate with the IRA mless it rejected violence. Meanwhile, in Belfast, the leader of the

IRA's Sinn Fein political wing released its version of the exchanges, asserting that at one point it had been ready for a cease-fire but that

the government had backed off. Gerry Adams, the leader of Sinn Fein, also insisted that some f the government's documents were counter-

All in all, it was a startling simultaneous disclosure of a 10-month correspondence. At one point, following an IRA bombing in Warrington in northern England that killed two children. IRA leaders expressed "total sadness" over the event, according to the government The message quoted "an old Irish proverb." "God's hand works in mysterious ways," it

peace and friendship.

said. "Our hope is that this hand will lead to

See IRA, Page 4

Crisis of Confidence In Japan's Economy Reaches New Depth

Analysts Fear Free-Falling Market May Shake Other Bourses Worldwide

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The deepeniog malaise in Ja-pan's economy and concern that the government does not have a plan for breathing new life into it temporarily pushed the world's secood-largest stock market into a free fall Mon-day, reflecting the rock-bottom level of confi-dence the Japanese seem to have in their own

Analysis worried that the plunge, if it ran unchecked, threatened to create a financial crisis that might affect Wall Street and other major markets. The upheaval also confroots the young reformist government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa with some urgent economic policy choices at a time when it is struggling

to focus on other issues.

The stock market has declined steeply for more than a month, but it entered a sort of vertigo Monday morning when only a modest amount of selling caused prices to spin out of control because nobody seemed willing to huy. At one point in the early afternoon, the 225stock Nikkei index plummeted 1,055 points, or 6.3 percent, before a few investors decided to take advantage of the cheap prices and do some

buying.

After the huge swings the Nikkei index closed down 647.66 points, or 3.9 percent, at 16,078.71. That was the lowest level in more than a year and represented the loss of billions of dollars in value in just the last few days, "I expect this market to go much lower still, and so do most of my clients," said Robert Sasaki, head of trading in stock index futures here for Jardine Fleming Securities.
The hardest hit stocks were banks, which

plunged 8.6 percent as a sector, Analysts said this reflected the growing unease over the sta-bility of the financial system as well as the mounting burden of bad debts banks were having to shoulder because of the recession.

The roller-coaster session capped a nearly four-year market decline, in which more than \$3 trillion in value has been wiped out and the economy has been dealt a serious blow. It also created a dilemma for the government, which has sought to shelve economic issues so it can focus on climinating rampant political corrup-

The new government has promised to deregulate the economy and to open Japan to the under these anxious circumstances they would permit market forces to operate freely.

That was a novelty, given the traditionally interventionist leanings of previous governments. In fact, for much of the past year the Finance Ministry has quietly ordered various trusts and pension funds it controls to pour money into the stock market in an attempt to prop up prices artificially.

Those efforts became known in the newspa pers as the PKO, for price-keeping operation, a play on the United Nations peacekeeping oper-Those props have now been knocked out. But

some economists applauded the new approach and said that, in the long run, it would prove much healthier for the economy, particularly

"The message of these declines is that the PKO never really worked," said Akio Mikuni, head of Japan's only independent credit rating agency, Mikuni & Co. "Before, when the patient had a temperature the government tried to fix it by cooling the thermometer. But everyone knew the economy was actually struggling. The stock market is finally just reflecting that reali-

Even so, the calls for action are growing louder from investors who have grown accus-See MALAISE, Page 17



Yemeni Clan Frees American Diplomat

SAN'A, Yemen (AP)—A kidnapped U.S. diplomat, Haynes R. Mahoney, was released Monday by Yemeni clansmen who had held him hostage at their desert stronghold for four days, Interior Minister Yehya Mutawakil said.

Mr. Mutawakil said Yemen had met his abductors' demands, which included payment to the clan for an oil-pumping station used by the Yemen Hunt Oil Co.

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Pound	1.4895	1.479
Yen	109.225	108.85

Russian Military Turns To Regional Peacekeeping

By Michael R. Gordon

TOTSKOYE, Russia - Here on the Russian steppe 1,000 kilometers sombeast of Moscow, Major General Anatoli Sidyakin is trying to teach his men a new military lesson.

For four decades, the 27th Division was

stationed in East Germany as part of the Group Soviet Forces Germany, the cream of the Rus-sian Army, standing eyeball-to-eyeball with the

Americans.

But the division is now deployed far from its old home in Europe, and its mission is no longer

10.50

Second in a series

to prepare for war with the West but to project Rissian power throughout the remnants of the

Consistent with its new task, the division's sprawling base has been turned into a peacekeeping training range. On a recent day, gunfire crackled through the air as General Sidyakin's soldiers practiced defending a checkpoint against a partisan attack. After a brief firefight, two tanks rumbled across the field to chase

away the "attackers" and end the war game.
It is not a theoretical exercise. Detachments from the unit have been sent to the Trans-Duiester region of Moldova and to South Ossetia in Georgia; 12 soldiers in the unit have been

Three years after the breakup of the Soviet

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relying on miclear weapons to maintain status as a world power. -

as a world power.

Instead of preparing to fight the West or to keep control of Eastern Europe, the new military is focusing on protecting Russian interests in the former Soviet Union. Instead of huge tank armies, the military's new plans feature armidly deployable surboune troops and nearer rapidly deployable airborne troops and peace-

Reeping units.

But, burdened by a shortage of money and the enormous task of relocating much of the force from Eastern Europe to Russia, the effort to restructure the armed forces has slowed to a

Even favored units like the 27th Division. central to the military's new image and mission, are caught between two worlds. While General Sidyakin is teaching his 8,500 troops new peacekeeping skills, his division is several thou-sand members under strength and lacks some

See MILITARY, Page 8



HILLARY IN VOGUE - Hillary Rodham Clinton in a photograph by Annie Leibovitz that will appear with an article in Vogue magazine's December issue.

Stirring Alphabet Soup in a Melting Pot

By Kevin Sullivan

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Neduvaramhakkam Thanikachalam Umamaheswaran and Mallika Umamaheswaran are each known as Uma-Phengsavanh Khammoungkhoune goes by his initials, P.K. And Elias Demetracopoulos is

It's just easier that way. Americans have never been known for a facility with long names. Most have just about mastered Stephanopoulos, although ask 10 peo-ple to spell it and the result would probably look like somebody spilled the Scrabble box. Even General John M. Shalikashvili, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and, next Emmanuel, of Chevy Chase, Maryland. Cecilia

to the president, perhaps the nation's most saluted man, answers his phone with his nick-name, "John Shali." And as more multicultural spice is added to

the country's melting pot, the Umas and Shalis and others with megasyllahic names are becoming more common.

A quick breeze through the capital phone book turns up residents with names such as Andrianifahanana, Wijegoonawardeoa, Udonratchatavanich, Triantaphyllopoulos, Schimmelpfennig, Hadjixenophontos, Jantaramassagam, Vanderbreetstraeten and Thepgoonhamimita.

And van der Mensbrugghe, as in Cecilia and

van der Mensbrugghe says that Europeans can pronounce and spell her 17-letter Belgian name, but oot the Yanks.

When she and her husband, an economist for the International Monetary Fund, drop off dry cleaning or make restaurant reservations, they use the name Vander. It's easier to pronounce, and it spares them the annoyance of seeing their name butchered in yet another new way.

Mrs. van der Mensbruggbe said she has thought about shortening her name to make her life a little easier. But she resists. She's seen the German Schmidt become Smith and Irish names lose their O' and a host of other names of

See NAMES, Page 4

Recession Strikes the Lab: Japan Skimps on Research

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service

TOKYO - After years of rapidly expanding their technology, Japanese companies are trimming spending on research and development, an area that until recently had been considered almost sacred.

The cutbacks, if they cootinue, could threaten Japan's long-term competitiveness just as manufacturing of less advanced products is migrating to countries with lower wages and this country's future depends more than ever on The slowdown, brought about hy a severe

recession, could also mean that Japan will oot, as some American analysis have forecast, pull rapidly ahead of the United States in corporate spending on research and development. From 1981 to 1991, Japanese industry increased its budget for research and development about 10 percent a year, or 167 percent for

the decade, compared with 119 percent for American companies.

By some analyses, Japan has caught up with the United States as a world leader in industrial research and development spending, which accounts for the bulk of new product develop-

But now, companies are holding spending level, or in some cases reducing it. lo many

cases, they are scaling back low-priority or long-term research to marshal their resources behind projects that offer a more immediate chance of making money.

When the new superconductors -- materials that can carry electricity without resistance tantalized the scientific world a few years ago, for instance, Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. leaped into the long-distance race to develop high-capacity electric wires, ultrasensitive scosors and other products using the materials.

But now Sumitomo, whose fervent pace and hlizzard of patent applications had alarmed competitors, is reducing the number of scientists working on superconductors by about 15

Japan's spending oo research and develop-ment remains substantial, of course, and what has been trimmed so far has largely been fat, Sumitomo Electric, for instance, has cur-

tailed its search for superconductors but is still actively developing wires using already known superconductors, an endeavor in which it is a world leader. Such wires might one day be used to make highly efficient electric power lines or strong electromagnets. Many Japanese companies, which are known

See RESEARCH, Page 4

Fearful of Being Left Behind, Japan Carmakers Lobby China

By Steve Brull

SHANGHAI - The chairman of Nissant Corp., Yutaka Kume, keeps a pretty good poker face. But as he reached the end of a tour of Volkswagen's sprawling assembly plant here, having seen a stream of cars come together and then spurt out ioto the parking lot, he couldn't help but lower his head in quiet frustration.

Mr. Kume was leader of a group of Japaoese auto executives who spent a week poking around Chinese and foreign auto plants and trying to persuade officials in Beijing to relax restrictions that keep them small players in a market destined to become one of the world's

biggest.

"From a long-term perspective, we can't afford not to be here." Mr. Kume said. Yet to its dismay, the entourage, which was big enough to fill two big Chinese-made buses, learned that the Chinese auto market was expanding far more rapidly than imagined just a few years ago. It also was disheartened to gather that China's government is unlikely to permit the Japanese to form new partner-ships, at least for several years.

Mr. Kume, who also is chairman of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association, says publicly that the Japanese are not trailing behind Volkswagen and France's Citroën, which have the two higgest joint ventures here. Those companies and others began production in the mid-1980s, while major Japanese companies deferred. "We can't tell yet how things will develop."

Second in a series

Mr. Kume said. "tt could take five or 10 years before the market becomes attractive." Privately, however, executives were more blant: "We feel pressured to get into this market," said one. "But the doors are still closed, and anyhow, we're short on money."

Behind their concern is the recognition that although China's car and commercial vehicle market, about 1.2 million units annually, is still small, it is growing at an rapid pace. By the year 2000, bullish projections see a passenger car market of 3 million units - a figure surpassed now only by the United

See AUTOMAKERS, Page 17

States, Japan, France and Germany. Early in

Fatah Unit

Threatens

New Gaza

Offensive

By Clyde Haberman

KHAN YUNIS. Israeli-Occu-

pied Gaza Strip - Shots in the air

echoed Monday morning across the tumbledown refugee camp here, calling cards from young Pal-estinian militants known as the Fa-

It was their way of announcing

that they would renew armed at-

tacks against Israelis after two of their own were killed on Sunday

night by undercover soldiers in what the army described as a gun

battle but Palestinians insisted was

an unprovoked Israeli attack.
Indeed, not long after the announcement by the young men, who form an armed wing of Yasser

Arafat's Fatah faction of the Pales

tine Liberation Organization, shots were fired at an Israeli military post

policy of no violence toward Israel

since Mr. Arafat and Prime Minis-

ter Yitzhak Rabin of Israel reached agreement in September on intro-ducing Palestinian self-rule to the

agreement among the 45,000 residents has turned to dust as a Dec.

that Israelis are not to be trusted.

might once again pick up the guns they had laid down unless Israel

Their anger was evident at an

outdoor wake for one of the men

killed on Sunday, Ahmed Abu ar-Reesh, 23. He had recently taken

advantage of an Israeli offer of am-

nesty, turning himself in and in return being allowed to go free and

to have his name scratched from

the army's wanted list so long as he did not take up weapons.

Anger flared again later in the

day when the army captured the wanted commander of the Fatah Hawks, Taysir Bardini, in a battle

with guns and grenades that left three soldiers and two Palestinians.

wounded at the Rafah refugee camp at the southern tip of the

"We sent messages to our leader-

ble for what happens to us," said Ahmed Dahalan, a pharmacist and a Fatah leader in Khan Yunis, "If

the situation keeps going on like this, we have other alternatives."

In this unpeaceful march toward

peace by Israel and the Palestin-

ians, raw nerves are increasingly exposed each day.

It is hard to tell if continuing negotiations over the details of self-

rule are really in trouble, or if a sense of crisis is being fomented for

tactical reasons, especially by the

Palestinians, or if both sides simply

have a bad case of the jitters on the

eve of momentous change. With the Dec. 13 deadline look-

ing clusive, Mr. Rabin says that it is "not sacred" and that he is ready to

take bit more time if necessary to

reach arrangements that he consid-

But in Copenhagen on Monday, Mr. Arafat insisted that Dec. 13 "is

a sacred date" and that the Israelis

must then begin their troop with-

MAGDEBURG, Germany -

Saxony-Anhalt started a prelimi-

nary investigation on Monday of

drawal from Gaza and Jericho.

ers workable

at they are

stops pursuing Fatah members.

occupied territories.

tah Hawks.

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

GENEVA - The three warring parties in Bosnia, prodded by a slightly modified European Community peace plan and by the imminent threat of a humanitarian disaster this winter, agreed Monday to resume direct negotiations for a settlement of the Balkan war.

It was the first time since September, when talks broke down over what form the territorial division of Bosnia-Herzegovina should take, that the three sides had accepted renewed negotiations to resolve the conflict in the former Yugoslav Republic

Contact had been broken and now it is restored," said the French foreign minister, Alain Juppe. He added, however, that "the re-newal of negotiations does not by

any means imply that all the diffi-culties have been resolved." These difficulties include sharp disagreements over how much land the Serbs should give up and

whether Croatia is prepared to cede territory to ensure that the Bosnian Muslims have access to the sea. The agreement to restart negotiations was accompanied by a separate military accord, signed Monday by all parties in the Bosnian conflict. In it, the three sides agreed to guarantee the sale passage of UN humanitarian aid and "to take positive action, including the use of

refuse to be controlled." The UN peace mediator. Thorvald Stoltenberg, said this statement underlined the fact that UN peacekeepers were prepared to use force to complete their missions.

force, against those elements who

The resumption of peace talks came despite much uncompromising rhetoric from all sides, including an extraordinarily virulent statement from President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia. In his statement, Mr. Milosevic accused the international community of inflicting "genocide" on the Serhs through a trade embargo, and be lambasted the European Community for "doing enormous barm to our country with no right at all."

The British foreign secretary. Douglas Hurd, described these remarks as "combative" - a diplomatic understatement in light of Mr. Milosevic's role in financing and arming of the long Serbian

The new European peace plan that Mr. Milosevic, President Franjo Tudiman of Croatia and President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia have agreed to discuss is referred to by European dialognets as ferred to by European diplomats as the "carrot and stick strategy." It has not been endorsed by the U.S. administration, but neither has it been disavowed.

The carrot consists of an explicit undertaking to the Serbian government that the European Community will work for a gradual lifting of UN sanctions if the Serbs agree to territorial concessions in Bosnia demanded by Mr. Izetbegovic's

Muslim-dominated government. would clearly involve the mainte-nance, and perhaps even the tight-ening, of sanctions that have already reduced the Serbian

Serbs hold close to 70 percent of Bosnia-Herzegovina, much of it seized during the 18 months of fighting. The peace plan that col-lapsed in September called for the establishment of three ethnic ministates, tied in a loose union, in which the Serhs would reduce their share of the territory to 51 percent, the Bosnian Muslims would get 31 percent and the Croats 18 percent.

The talks here, expected to last several days, will now center on Bosnian Muslim requests for a further 3.7 percent of Bosnia-Herzegovina from the Serbs. They will also focus on demands from Mr. Izetbegovic that the Croats cede land on the Dalmatian coast to ensure that the proposed Bosnian Muslim ministate has access to the

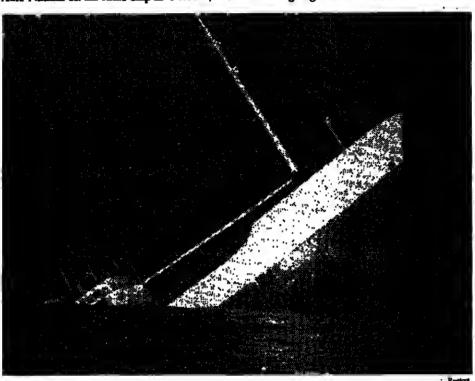
sea and a port. Participants in Monday's talks. including Mr. Juppe and Mr. Hurd, said there was no indication of any willingness to compromise on these

The European Community's ace mediator, Lord Owen, added, "Access to the sea is the most difficult single issue, because there is a straight difference of opinion that shows no sign of being re-

Croatia has offered to lease port facilities to the Bosnian Muslims, hut Mr. Izetbegovic has said that this is not enough.



Abie Nathan on his radio ship in October, and the vessel going down off Israel.



Peace Crusader Scuttles His Ship

JERUSALEM — The shipboard radio station that beamed the "Voice of Peace" around the Middle East for two decades was sunk off of Israel's southern coast on Sunday.

Abie Nathan, a peace crusader, watched his ship go down near the port of Ashdod, after having

holes drilled into it when he failed to get enough funding to turn it into an offshore museum.

"This is the saddest day of my life," he said. Mr. Nathan shot the station shortly after the Sept. 13 Israel-PLO accord was signed, saying it had outlived its usefulness.

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on Thursday, November 4. 1993

Boston, Medford/Somerville, Grafton Massachusetts, USA

German Farmers **Block Crossings** To Netherlands

HANNOVER, Germany — About 11,000 German farmers blocked border crossings to the Netherlands on Monday to protest Dutch pork imports and European Community measures to prevent the spread of swine fever in Germa-

ny, the police said.

They said that farmers using 1,700 tractors and other farm vehicles had blocked all 15 border crossings in the state of Lower Sax-ony. Bales of hay were set on fire and used to block the roads during the night, the police added.

Heavy-goods traffic to the Nethcriands through the state was brought to a standstill. In the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, about 600 farmers set

up control posts at 6 out of 17 border crossings. Private vehicles were being allowed through, but long traffic jams had built up. The protest was due to continue until nightfall, and Dutch police urged motorists to use more southerly border crossings in North Rhine-

The EC measures against swine fever have blocked the sale of 70 percent of pork from Lower Saxony, and resulted in sharply higher imports from the Netherlands. Farmers' groups say 45,000 pig farmers in Lower Saxony are suf-

fering because of the restrictions.

four ministers who resigned over accusations they had inflated their Chief Prosecutor Rudolf Jaspers said his office was looking into whether to start a formal inquiry on fraud charges against the Christian

Democratic state premier, Werner Münch, and three ministers. All four of the accused came to Saxony-Anhalt from West Germa-

ny after reunification in 1990. The entire cabinet of 11 minis-

ters from Chancellor Helmut

Kohl's Christian Democratic Union and their junior coalition Prosecutors in the Eastern state of partners, the liberal Free Democrats, resigned Sunday following. allegations that the four had drawn salaries far beyond what they were

> Mr. Jaspers said prosecutors had requested a copy of a report from the state audit office that triggered the scandal. It alleges that Mr. Münch and his three colleagues padded their salaries by a total of about 900,000 Deutsche marks (\$530,000) over the last three years.

Christian Democratic leaders meeting in Bonn on Monday dis-missed calls for new elections in Saxony-Anhalt following the scan-

"There are already state elec-tions scheduled next year," said the minister for women and youth, Angela Merkel who as deputy party leader is the top-ranking East German in Mr. Kohl's party.

Opposition Social Democrats, hoping to chip away at the Chris-tian Democratic Union's hold on four of the five East German states tober, called over the weekend for new elections in Sazony-Anhalt.

The Christian Democrats' junior coalition partners in Saxony-An-halt, the liberal Free Democrats, suggested that they might seek im-mediate elections in the state. Elections are scheduled for June.

We're in **New York** before the Americans.

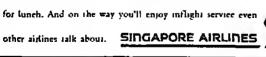


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المكذا من الأصل

FRANKFURT (Reuners) — About 300 Kurdish activists refused on Monday to leave a Kurdish center in Frankfurt, which they stormed over the weekend to protest a clampdown by the German government.

The activists objected to the closure of the center as part of a ban imposed Friday on the militant Kurdish Workers Party, which is fighting for an independent Kurdish homeland in southeast Turkey. Police closed the party's headquarters and seized property belonging to it and 35 affiliated groups, three weeks after coordinated assaults on Turkish offices in Germany that officials blamed on the Kurdish Workers Party. After occupying the building on Sunday, the protesters threatened to set it on fire if police tried to evict them. We are not leaving until the center is officially allowed to reopen," a spokesman for the group said.

BRASILIA (AP) — Paulo Cesar Farias, Brazil's most-wanted fugitive, was arrested in Thailand and will be extradited to Brazil, the government The presidential palace said that Mr. Farias had been apprehended in one of Bangkok's most insurious hotels and that the Brazilian Foreign Ministry had initiated the extradition process. Ministry had initiated the extradition process.

Mr. Farias is the central figure in a corruption scandal that led to the impeachment and resignation of former President Fernando Collor de Mello in December. Mr. Farias, who was Mr. Collor's 1989 campaign treasurer, has been charged with 18 counts of corruption, fraud, graft, embezzlement, extortion and tax evasion. He allegedly directed an influence peddling scheme that is reported to have skimmed millions of dollars from state public-works projects and business executives.

WORLD BRIEFS

Kurds Hold Out in Frankfurt Center

Ex-Collor Aide Arrested in Thailand

FRANKFURT (Reuters) - About 300 Kurdish activists refused on

Ukraine Assures U.S. Over N-Arms WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bill Clinton was personally assured Monday by the president of Ukraine that the Kiev government would take another look at keeping its promise to become a nonnuclear state, the White House said. elsewhere in the Gaza Strip.
No one was hurt, and Fatah leaders in Khan Yunis later dismissed the gunpley and the threats as a spontaneous flare up by hotheads angered by sudden death in their midst. Nothing, they insisted, had changed in the PLO's stated policy of an violence transport Israel.

Mr. Clinton spoke to President Leonid M. Kravchuk for about half an hour, said the White House press secretary. Dee Dee Myers. The president "expressed his unhappiness" during the call over the Ukrainian parliament's move earlier this month putting conditions on honoring an accord to eliminate nuclear weapons from the former Soviet republic, Ms

She said Mr. Kravchok had told Mr. Clinton that the agreement would be resubmitted to parliament for another vote. Ms. Meyers said Mr. Clinton was pleased with his talks with the Ukrainian leader and that the United States expected Ukraine "to live up to" its obligations.

But a good deal has changed in the Gaza Strip.
On the desperate streets of Khan
Yunis, initial jubilation over the Indians and Bangladeshis Trade Fire

NEW DELHI (AP) — Indian and Bangladeshi soldiers exchanged fire across the border Monday over a land dispute between farmers, news agencies said. Indian farmers in the northeastern state of Tripura came under fire from Bangladesh border guards when they tried to till disputed farmland, a Border Security Force officer was quoted by Press Trust of India as

13 deadline approaches for the start of self-rule. Doubts about meeting the deadline are growing. and so are suspicious among Pales-Officials in Dhaka, the Bangladesh capital, accused Indian soldiers and tinians - sky-high to begin with farmers of intruding on an area next to a river that they claimed belonged to Bangladeshi farmers. Indian officials said no one was hurt, but Bangladesh said one of its soldiers and an Indian farmer were wounded. Even among Mr. Arafar's allies, there are veiled warnings that they

Australia Airs Rights Issues in Hanoi

HANOI (AP) - The Australian foreign minister, Gareth Evans took his concerns about allegations of human rights abuses in Vietnam to the country's Communist leaders on Monday and said afterward that he was

confirty so community leaders to maintary and said measure that he was confident an Australian-human rights delegation would be permitted to visit Vietnam in March or April.

Shortly after arriving for a three-day visit, Mr. Evans met with Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Camb for two and a half hours and with Prime Minister. Vo Van Kiet for one and a half hours. Human rights was only

one of many issues they discussed, but it was the most sensitive.

Mr. Evans said after the meetings that he had raised some individual human rights issues in which Australia has an interest, such as restrictions on political dissent. He also said Australia was concerned about charges that the Vietnamese government restricts activities of the Roman Catholic Church and the United Buddhist Congregation.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Travelers in Italy Face Disruptions ROME (Reuters) — Italy's air travelers and motorists face disrepting this week after unions representing pilots and gasoline pump attendants. said their members would strike for improvements in next year's cost of

living increases.

The nation's airports are expected to come to a halt Tuesday when pilots begin a two-day walkout. They will be joined for limited periods by

Motorists will also feel the pinch Tuesday as gasoline station attendants begin a three-day strike.

Many Britons may show the Channel rail tunnel between Britain and France when it starts service next year. A poll found only 23 percent who said it was very or quite likely they would use the tunnel, 34 percent not very likely and 41 percent said it was not at all likely.

(Reuters)

Londoners experienced more have on the Underground, this time from flooding. At least 25 train stations had been shot by a power failure for much of last week. But flooding shut the Central Line on Monday. The flooding occurred as London Underground used empty trains in a test of a closed section of that line after taking five days to trace an electrical fault in a 30-year-old cable. The Utilizi Gallery will be fully restored by December next year, assemm officials in Florence said. It was badly damaged by a huge car

bomb in May. Thailand's only train line to its far south and to Singapore and Malaysia has been cut by floods following three days of rain between the provides of Surat Thani and Nakhon Si Thammarat. (Reuters)

Prosecutor Reviews German Pay Case

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Justices to Rule on Religious Schools

By Linda Greenhouse New York Times Service

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WASHINGTON — Reopening its long-running debate over religion and the public schools, the Supreme Court agreed Monday to decide whether New York State breached the constitutional boundary between church and state when it set up a school district to serve a community of Hasidic Jews who sought public education for their handicapped children but wanted to shelter the children from the

The case confronts the justices with one of the thorniest and most sensitive of current constitutional disputes: The extent to which the government may, or must, take account of religion and accommodate religious needs. The New York State Court of Appeals, the state's highest court, declared the school district unconstitutional in a July ruling that relied on Supreme

In its appeal, the Hasidie group is asking the court to use the case to re-examine its church-state precetional accommodation of religious

New York State, which is also appealing, told the justices that the

a misinterpretation of the Supreme Court's precedents, but that if the interpretation was, in fact, correct, then the leading precedent should be overturned.

The invitation to rewrite the constitutional law of church and state is not one that the justices will necessarily accept. Several times in the last few years, they have appeared on the verge of jettisoning the court's major precedent in this area, only in step back and issue a ceive in the Monroe-Woodbury narrow ruling that has preserved an public schools.

Until 1985, Monroe-Woodbury ambiguous status quo.
But the potential for a significant

ruling is clearly there. Until the case is decided late next spring, the spotlight will be on the small religious enclave in Orange County where the Satmar Hasidim sought and won the help of secular neighbors and the state in preserving a distinctive way of life.

In 1977, they incorporated as an independent village, Kiryas Joel, carved out of the town of Monroe. district. The Monroe-Woodbury

state court's decision was based on new district and also filed its own appeal of the state court ruling.
The impetus behind the new dis-

مكذات الأصل

trict was not to serve the majority of Kiryas Joel's school-aged children, who are educated in private religious schools. It was in provide the public education in which the village's handicapped children are legally enoticed but which, accord-

had provided special education services in an annex to one of the Kiryas Joel religious schools. But in an unrelated decision that year, the Supreme Court found the widespread practice of public school teachers teaching on religious school premises to be unconstitutional. The village then sought and won its own school district.

The single public school building, which serves about 100 chil-And in 1989, they won the right, in dren with special educational a bill passed by the state legislature, needs, has a secular curriculum to set up their own public school and, unlike the religious schools in and, unlike the religious schools in the village, is co-educational. The Central School District, from teachers are not Hasidie and do not which the Kiryas Joel Village live in the village. Instruction is in School District effectively seconded, English rather than in Yiddish, the supported the establishment of the community's primary language.

declared unconstitutional was brought by Louis Grumet, execu-ove director of the New York State School Boards Association, and Albert W. Hawk, president of the association. They said its creation had made the state government "an active sponsor of religious beliefs."

■ LaRouche Can Get Funds The court also acted on these other issues, The Associated Press reported:

 It allowed an imprisoned political candidate, Lyndon LaRouche, to collect U.S. matching campaign money for his presidential bid last year. The court rejected the Federal Election Commission's argument that it properly denied money to Mr. LaRouche because he engaged in froud and abuse in seeking matching funds for his earlier campaigns.

• It left intact a \$4.3 million award won by a subway station magger from the New York City Transit Authority after he was shot and paralyzed while trying to es-

 It agreed to decide whether federal regulators can force lawyers for failed savings and loan banks to pay damages for not exposing in-sider wrongdoing.

Evil Empire' Is Relegated to History

WASHINGTON - It's official: the Cold War is over.

Without hoopla. Congress tast week passed the Friendship Act. Borrowing from Russia's tradition of rewriting history books, the act renounces the very idea of an archenemy that President Ronald Reagan once called the Evil Empire and repeals laws that even suggest an adversarial relationship between the United States and the former Soviet Union.

In its place, Congress embraced what the legislation calls the Emerging New Democracies and removed laws, regulations or policies that impeded relations.

Struck from the legal record are vellowed references to the "worldwide communist conspiracy" found in the Internal Security Act of 1950. Gone are allusions to "international communism and the countries it controls" in the Foreign Assistance Act, along with con-demnations of Soviet slave labor in the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.

Disavowed is the primary goal of post-World War II foreign policy, to defeat "communism or Communist-supported aggres-But Congress denied any attempt to "re-

write or erase history, or in forget those who suffered in the past from the injustices or repression of Communist regimes in the Sovi-

Rather, it said, the aim is to "update Unit-

ed States law to reflect changed international circumstances.

Still, the act is largely symbolic, a first step in a process of regulators review. The United States is now engaged in discussions of how best to reform the apparatus controlling sen-sitive exports in light of the new relationship with the nations formed after the disintegra-tion of the Soviet Union.

President Bill Clinton asked Congress to review Cold War restrictions on the former Sovier republics after a request from President Boris N. Yeltsin at their meeting in Vancouver in April.

He strongly urged Congress to pass the new policy before it adjourned for the year so that he could show Mr. Yeltsin that the United States was committed to democratic reform in Russia when the two presidents meet again in Moscow in January.

The legislation acknowledges that many statutes are obsolete, but it states that all of the provisions amended or repealed "were relevant and appropriate at the time of enact-

The updating effects an array of trade and husiness provisions, cultural and educational programs, arms control and environmental regulations, diplomatic and consular affairs and military training and research.

Congress, for example, repealed the section of the Internal Security Act of 1950 that created the Subversive Activities Control Board, whose job was to ferret out Communist organizations in the United States. Many of the act's provisions had already lapsed or been ruled unconstitutional.

Other provisions repealed have potentially greater significance. For instance, Russia is no longer specifically prohibited from obtaining some of the military technology pro-duced in connection with the Strategic De-fense Initiative, the moribund anti-missile defense program.

But Congress declined to lift some of the trade restrictions that Russia wants removed in order to create a more stable investment environment.

The Jackson-Vanik Amendment to the 1974 Trade Act, which restricted trade with the Soviet Union because of its anti-Semiue

policies, has only been temporarily waived. The Friendship Act's goal of supporting democratic and economic reform did not make it immune to detractors. To gain passage of the bill, Congress had to make conces-sions to Republicans who considered some of

the measures premature. An amendment sponsored by Representa-tive Dana Rohrabacher of California and Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina orders that a monument he built to the victims of communism.

The purpose of the monument, Mr. Rohrabacher said, is to "ensure that history will not diminish the evil nature of this theory and the threat it posed to the people of the 20th



HAIL TO THE SHOO-IN — Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta, 43, minister of social development, saluting supporters in Mexico City after the Institutional Revolutionary Party picked him to succeed President Carlos Salinas de Gortari. The party's candidates have won since 1929.

Liberal Attorney Wins Honduras Presidency

Compiled by Our Staff From Dupatches TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras -A liberal attorney imprisoned by previous dictatorships has won the fourth civilian presidential elec-

tions in Honduras since the end of According to the National Elections Tribunal, the attorney, Carlos Roberto Reina, led the candidate of the governing Nacional Party, Oswald Ramos, by 54.1 percent to 42 percent with 617,775 votes

Mr. Ramos conceded defeat and offered congratulations, a remarkably calm handing over of power between two parties that have often would add programs to aid the fought civil wars.

"We have woo the battle," Mr. Reina said in the capital, Teguci-

Olban Valladares of the Social Democratic Union and Innovation Party and Orlando Iriante of the Christian Democratic Party trailed with 2.76 percent and 1.08 percent of the vote, respectively. Mr. Reina's victory meant that the Liberal Party would take power

again after a loss four years ago to Rafael Leonardo Callejas. Mr. Reina, 67, a lawyer with a human-rights background, campaigned on pledges to continue economie reforms and, at the same

time, to help ease the plight of Honduras's poor people. An estimated 8 out of 10 Hondu

rans live in poverty. Mr. Reina also said that he would attempt to clean up governmental corruption and curb the power of a military that retains strong influence both in the public and private sectors.

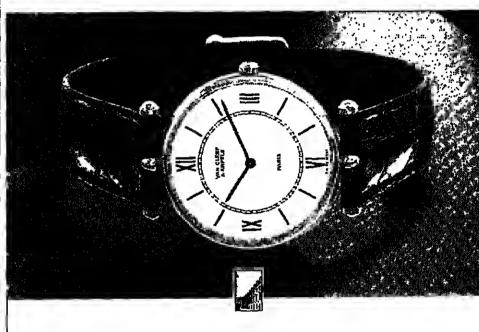
About 13,000 troops and police were on the streets of Honduran cities to guard against violence during the election, which was preceded by an increasiogly tense

Police said that five people had been killed in the days leading to the vote, but there was less turmoil

Mr. Ramos, 46, who also is an attorney, had said that he would continue the free-market policies put in place by Mr. Calleias after he won the presidency in 1990, but

Voters also were to elect three vice presidents and 128 deputies to the National Assembly in the fourth general elections since 1982, when the Honduran Army ceded control of the government to civilians after 20 years of mili-

(AP, Renters)



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Ms. Williams, 38, who is black, uses the invisibility and low expectations that often

First Lady's Aide: Quiet Star WASHINGTON - Margaret Williams, Hillary Rodham Clinton's chief of staff, stood behind her desk in the Old Executive

Office Building, her normally cheery face looking reluctant and resigned.

After several weeks of discussions, she had finally agreed to be interviewed, but now she was wheedling, trying to negotiate the size of the article (small, she hoped) and avoid being photographed.

"Photo?" she asked in a panicked voice.

"You really need a photo?"

Her boss is not a typical first lady, and Ms. Williams is not a typical first lady's chief of staff. She is the first to be an assistant to the president as well. While her duoes involve counseling Mrs. Clinton on questions of image, they also include overseeing meetings on health care three times a week that involve some of President Bill Clinton's senior aides. Despite her position. Ms. Williams said she

preferred to stay out of the limelight. "It's not that I'm shy — I just don't think this is part of my job," she said. "I'm accountable to Mrs. Clinton, to the president, to the staff. There are just so many hours in the

accompany assumptions about race, sex and youth to her advantage.

"When people aren't worried about you, you don't have to worry about them," she said. (NYT)

Fixing Clinton Foreign Policy WASHINGTON - After long delicate

negotiations. President Clinton's foreign policy advisers believe they have won a key bureancratic victory. They have persuaded the president to set aside an hour a week for a discussion of international affairs. Then again, maybe not. The president sat

still Nov. 12 for a contemplative session with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, Defense Secretary Les Aspin and the national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake — but he bas not repeated the feat.

"He's been busy with other things," a semor official said.

Mr. Christopher asked Mr. Clinton to lock the foreign policy meeting into his schedule as a weekly innch or breakfast — but that ran into opposition from the White House guardians of the president's frenetic schedule.

Mr. Clinton has not been neglecting for eign policy. But the struggle over his schedule reflects a problem some aides bave frened over for months: His attention to foreign affairs bas been sporadic, driven by crises and insufficient to runs things smoothly.

That lack of presidential participation, some officials said, contributed to the setbacks Mr. Clinton suffered earlier this year in Somalia, the Balkans and Haiti.

Presidential aides are oow trying to fix the foreign policy machinery, without publicly admitting that it was ever broken.

The changes under way range from Mr. Clinton's acceptance of Mr. Christopher's plea for a weekly meeting to new State De-partment "coordinators" for policy in Soma-lia and other trouble spots. (LAT)

Quote/Unquote

Tran Van Thinh, European Community negotiator for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, on EC-U.S. talks on farm trade: "The Americans have agreed to discuss all the issues. The problem now is to know what price they will make us pay for it. If they give us a mouse, we will not pay with an

Away From Politics

On-the-job programs to help em-loyees deal with alcohol and drug buse may aid a limited number but cannot solve the nation's drug and alcohol problems, federal re-searchers said. A committee of the National Research Council and the Institute of Medicine — both chartered by Congress —reported there was only limited evidence that drug- and alcohol-abuse programs

• An Atlas-2 rocket placed a \$160 million Defense Department com-munications satellite in orbit on Sunday from Cape Canaveral,

· Millions of Americans with rotting teeth and other oral diseases are not seeing dentists, primarily because they can't afford it, according to a study released Mon-lay. Americans' overall oral health has improved dramatically in recent years, with the advent of fluoride and better dental education, said a report by the Public Health Service. But minorines, the poor and the elderly spill have too many cavities, untreated and decaying teeth and diseases, the report said. • The navy's top admiral denied he visited the floor of a Las Vegas hotel when women were harassed during the 1991 Tailbook conven-tion. "I was not there" said Admi-ral Frank B. Kelso 2d, chief of

naval operations. "How sure are you?" the prosecutor, Lieutenant Commander Wayne Ritter, asked Admiral Kelso. "I am positive," he responded. He testified in a hearing to determine whether Commanders Thomas Miller and Gregory Tritt

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Washington Paul Service
MOGADISHU, Somalia — A defiant General Mohammed Farrah Aidid said Monday that a political solution in Somalia was impossible uotil Uoited Nations peacekeeping troops left the country and the factional strongman requested compensation from the United States for damage inflicted during military operations earlier this fall.

In a press conference and subsequent sessions with foreign journalists, General Aidid also indicated that he would not cooperate with a board of inquiry recently appointed by the UN to investigate the deaths of 24 Pakistani soldiers killed here in an ambush last June.

General Aidid's pronouncements came as he boycotted a UN conference on humanitarian aid to Somalia, which opened Monday in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa. UN officials, fearful that the pullout of U.S. troops by March 31 will be followed by renewed clan warfare, had hoped the three-day gathering would blossom into dialogue on national reconciliation between rival Somali fac-

But General Aidid said such efforts must be sponsored by Somalis and he proposed that faction leaders gather for talks in Mogadishu first week of January. The

Somalia, he added, should be replaced immediately by a force drawn from neutral African na-

Accusing the UN operation of "genocide" during the five-month effort to capture or kill him, General Aidid said the UN efforts in Somalia had "completely failed."

Such comments drew a sharp response from Major David Stockwell, the local UN military spokesman, who accused General Aidid of a "transparent attempt to speak for the rest of the country. He has tried to appear statesman-like, and he's not."

Major Stockwell portrayed General Aidid, who heads the Somali National Alliance, as an increasingly isolated obstructionist.
"Mogadishu has become a speed

hump on the road to recovery, and we're overcoming that," Major Stockwell added Asked whether U.S. forces

would be able to return to the streets of Mogadishu without the danger of another firefight, General Aidid said, "What are they going to do in the streets? Business is going on. Normal life is going on." General Aidid renewed his call

for the release of eight of his sup-porters who have been jailed by the United Nations, either because they were his key licutenants or because they were suspected of complicity in the killing of U.S.



General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, left, speaking on Monday in Mogadishu.

'4th Sword' of Peru's Revolution Has Lost His Edge

By James Brooke

New York Times Service LIMA - Pacing his prison cage after his arrest last year. Abimael Guzman Reynoso was the portrait of a revolutionary: a bushy Karl Marx beard, a clenched fist and a diatribe exhorting his Shining Path guerrillas to mark Meo's 100th birthday with car bombs.

A year later, Peruvians are stunned by a new image. Trim and mustachioed, Mr. Guzmán pens letters from prison appealing to guerrillas to suspend the war, and to the government to start peace talks.

Although the rebels accuse the govern-ment of torturing or drugging Mr. Guzman into compliance, many Peruvians say they are convinced that the lighting spirit of the founder of the Shining Path has been truly

More important for the future of Peru, his behavior in prison appears to be having a marked effect oo morale within the Shining

Path, with desertions rising sharply.

The Shining Path has lost about 50 percent of its firepower, of its capacity to carry out major operations," said Enrique Bernales Ballesteros, who edits PeruPaz, a magazine dedicated to studying Peru's political corded as having died in pobocal violence. But that is only half the toll of the 12 months prior to his arrest, and this year's figure is

expected to be the lowest since 1987.

As a result, some of the fear has been lifted from Peru, which has endured 27,000 deaths and \$24 hillion in damage from the rebellion. Around Ayacucho, the Andean heartland of the rebellion, peasants are cautiously returning to abandoned villages.

In the rich farming region north of Lima, farmers and ranchers are restoring estates long considered lost in "red zones." And young, middle-class Limeños are discovering the sidewalk cafe.

The Shining Path lost 3,000 militants and cadres - about half of its ranks - in the year since Mr. Guzman's arrest, according to estimates by Carlos Tapia, an expert on the guerrilla organization. Further weakening the Shining Path has

been its leadership crisis. "Of last year's central committee, 80 per-

The rebellion has by no means collapsed.

In the year following Mr. Guzmán's arrest on Sept. 13, 1992, 1,654 Peruvians are returned a personality cult around himself. His round, bespectacled face was depicted as a sun. The movement's ideology was called "Gonzalo Thought" after his war name. He also chose to be called "The Guide" or "The Fourth Sword of the Revolution," after

Marx. Lenin and Mao. Shining Path publications routinely hailed him as "the greatest Marxist-Leninist living on the face of the earth."

After Mr. Guzman's first peace overture was reported Oct. I, the movement's Lima committee retorted that "the party leads the

"We know that our president has been vilely tortured, even drugged, to be able to present him on television," a university militant told Si, a newsweekly in Lima.

The authorities acknowledge that they placed their overweight prisoner on a food diet, and oo an information diet - no books, magazines, television or radio.

Guards wearing ski masks slipped food trays through slots in his cell door. Human cent are oow in jail or dead," estimated Raul contact was limited to visits by doctors and González, an anthropologist who has written extensively on the Shining Path movement. delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

dent Alberto Fujimori's national security adviser, Viadimiro Montesinos, started to visit the prisoner. Using videos and newspaper clippings, be selectively fed the guerrilla leader information about government ad-

vances against the Shining Path.
"He has broken completely," Mr. Fujimori said in a recent interview. "He has no capacity to endure seclusion in jail. I suppose he is looking to improve his conditions.

With each letter, officials say, Mr. Guzman's prison conditions are improved slightly. He no longer must wear the striped uniform of a political prisoner, and he oow is allowed conjugal visits with his companion. Elena Iparraguirre, a Shining Path leader who is serving a life sentence at the same jail

Reduced to haggling over prison privi-leges, the Fourth Sword of the Revolution has lost the aura of an intransigent revolutionary who responded to peace overtures with dynamite blasts.

"Mandela was in jail for 25 years, and he never cracked," said Francisco Eguiguren Praeli, a human rights activist, of the African National Congress leader. "Guzman falls apart in 12 months."

South Africa's Frayed Nerves

Campaign Brings Exhilaration - and Fear

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service
MANDENL South Africa — Nelson Mandela had just finrally in a township where no one had ever seen a presidential can-didate before, because no one had ever been allowed to vote before. It was time for some parting words of caution.

ing words of caution.
"I'm going to stay right here
and wait until you get home safe-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ly," he reassured about 5,000 supporters. "I want to be sure the

thugs don't get you."
No thugs "got" anybody, but a stray bullet was fired outside the soccer field where the rally was held as the crowd dispersed, and 10 armed members of a rival par-ty to Mr. Mandela's African Naoonal Congress were arrested as they cruised in a truck nearby.

So it goes in South Africa, where the exhilaration of holding a liberation election coexists with the nerve-wracking reality of intimidation, thuggery and war talk

For example, just last week:

The white extremist Eugene
Terre Blanche exhorted his followers to "steal guns if you must" to prepare for civil war. • Black homeland leaders —

heads of governments created under apartheid and scheduled to disappear under democracy— warned of violent resistance to the national election scheduled for April 27.

● Mr. Terre Blanche's para-military Afrikaner Resistance Movement signed a nonaggres-sion pact with a local branch of the Zuln-based Inkatha Freedom Party, and they jointly pledged at the signing ceremony to resist anticipated ANC rule.

Mr. Mandela and other ANC national leaders were drawn into the war of words, firing off warnings that "tanks will roll" and usands of innocent whites will die" if pro-apartheid groups use force to try to block the April

Most likely, all this war talk is merely that, a kind of shadow boxing in a society that has managed to avoid the real thing. Most South Africans, black and white, say they are committed to a peaceful transition from white minority to black majority rule.

Also supporting the transition is the critical instrument of power, the South African Defense Force. Authorities say it is poised to serve a black government and to clamp down on pos-

sible attempts at insurrection or

Even so, the start of campaigning for the first universal suffrage election finds South Africans with an understandable bout of jitters and a bad case of political split personality.

A recent national opinion poll, commissioned by the U.S.-based International Republican Institute, stated this amazing incon-graity. 81 percent of South Africans say they are "hopeful" about the election, but threequarters believe it is likely to lead to civil war.

One explanation is that South Africans have learned to live with incongruity. During the past four years, the oegotiated transition from apartheid has continued to gather momentum despite a fearsome toll of more than 13,000 people killed in political violence, most of it between supporters of the ANC and Inkains.

Mr. Mandela's visit here, to the black homeland of KwaZulu

Rightists Move To Safeguard White Interests

JOHANNESBURG - A rightist white alliance raised the political stakes Monday in South Africa after the government proposed a new compromise in a bid to woo them back to the mainstream transition to black rule.

The Afrikaner People's Front said it would create its own transitional authority to protect in-terests of minority Afrikaners against the Transitional Executive Council that is being set up by the government, the African National Congress and other parties that signed a democracy constitution two weeks ago.

It was not clear how the People's Front planned to enforce its self-declared role as caretaker for South Africa's 3 million Afrika-

Its support base is also questioned by political analysts since President Frederik W, de Klerk trounced the white right two years ago in a referendum on negotiations to end white minor-

The People's Front move fol-lowed three hours of talks between the government and the umbrella Freedom Alliance, which groups the Front with

and the heart of Inkatha territory, was intended to send a message that his ANC could campaign anywhere in the country. It was a mission partly accom-

plished. The week before, the ANC canceled Mr. Mandela's visit to a nearby Inkatha stronghold. "Mandela can't simply open the door when the door is locked," a local Inkatha leader. David Ntombela, said on learning that Mr. Mandela had canceled. "He will have to break it down.

All of this casts some clouds over next year's election. Outside organizations ranging from the United Nadons to scores of anti-apartheid groups plan to send thousands of observers here next year to watch for violence and intimidation. But they will be here only to

South Africans will form their own multiparty peacekeeping force of 10,000 to police the campaign, their own electoral coun-cil to hear complaints of intimidation and judge the legitimacy of the balloting, their own media council to parcel out broadcast

air time. How likely is it that the political bloodshed will get worse? The one dynamic the campaign may have going for it is that there is not much mystery about the

ANC is the prohibitive favorite, with all public opinion polls indicating it will draw around 60 percent of the vote. Most black voters, about 75 percent of the eligible electorate, appear to have already made up their minds. Thus, this is primarily a campaign of mobilization, not persuasion, that may diminish the lure of campaigning on rival

On the other hand, with everyone else competing for a distant second, some parties may be tempted not to compete at all. Mr. Terre Blanche and his loose network of extremists have formed paramilitary units and are stockpiling weapons. Some pro-apartheid white town councils in rural areas have declared they will not accept the legitimacy of the April vote.

Some skirmishes seem inevitable between now and April. Still, the campaign chugs on.

"No one can stop us now." Mr. Mandela told thousands of cheering supporters here in the soccer field. Then, there was a gunshot and some arrests. But for Mr. Mandela, it was on to the

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Germany Sends Escobar Family Back to Bogotá

BONN — The German govern-ment deported Pablo Escobar Gaviria's wife and children on Monday, and the Colombian authorities said they would not be given police ciates were after them. rotection when they returned because the fugitive drug trafficker Monday rejected their request for has not surrendered.

family are being hunted down by a group called People Persecuted by Pablo Escobar. It is reported to consist of former members of Mr. Escobar's Medeilin drug cartel, the police and members of the rival

At home, Mr. Escobar and his

daughter and his son's girlfriend flew to Frankfurt International killed some of Mr. Escobar's asso-

asylum "These are exclusively daugers that have a connection with the deeds of Pahlo Escobar," said Karl-Heinz Schneider, an Interior Ministry spokesman.

Airport on Sunday, saying that ing Germans they may be the tar-hired assassins who have already gets of attacks in Colombia For The German government on

Interior Minister Manfred Kanther said: "The relatives of drug lords are not welcome in Ger-

gets of attacks io Colombia
because of Germany's rejection of
Mr. Escobar's family.

For three months before Mr. Escobar's family left Bogota on Saturday, Colombia's prosecutor-gen-

The statement said "it cannot be discounted," that German businesses and citizens already in Colombia may be targets, and that This can also bring a danger to

German tomists and business trav-It was not known whether Mr. Escobar's 33-year-old wife Maria

The country's prosecutor-general, Gustavo de Greiff, told the drug lord's family last week that be would withdraw the protection be-cause Mr. Escobar hadn't turned himself in. That prompted Mr. Es-Victoria Henao, 16-year-old son cobar's wif Juan Pablo, 9-year-old daughter Colombia. cobar's wife and children to leave

NAMES: Stirring Alphabet Soup in the Melting Pot

Continued from Page 1 different nacionalities lose their color and individuality in the Unit-

ed States. She thinks something important has been lost. She thinks her name, which means "man of the bridge" and dates from a 13th century ancestor of her busband's who was a toll taker, is more interesting than its shortened, easier-to-pronounce

"Van der Mensbrugghe has more character than Vander," she said. Alan Kraut, one of 11 historians who served as consultants on the restoration of New York's Ellis Island, said early immigrants often had their names changed by immigration officers who wrote them lown incorrectly.

And in times of anti-foreign

"We've really run the gamut," like when her name was spelled Mr. Kraut said, when people differently on airline tickets than it "We've really run the games," changed names "out of fear of ap- was on her passport and she was pearing foreign, to now, when people take enormous pride in their ethnic roots."

ticulturalism now, so changing one's name does not have the ap-Mallika Umamaheswaran, a pediatrician in Rockville, Maryland,

ed to change her name to Mallika

"There is more emphasis on mul-

peal it once did," he added. known to her patients as Dr. Uma, said that when she came from India more than a decade ago, she want-

She said her name was causing confusion with patients and licens-

paranoia, immigrants changed ing boards and hospital telephone their names to seem more "American." Sometimes, she said, the mistakes had serious consequences,

nearly denied passage on the plane. Despite ber frustration, her husband was "dead against" shorten-ing their name, which is the name of a Hindn god who symbolizes protection. "He said, It's a family ame, my father gave it to me, and I don't want to change it." Dr.

Uma said. Besides, the name Umamahes waran is not hard to pronounce, she said. Indian names are generally pronounced as they are spelled.

"If they put their mind to it," she said, "it's really easy."

IRA: Britain Releases Text of Secret Correspondence

Continued from Page 1 Mavhew, defeoded the government's actions in a calm, dignified speech that seemed to carry the

day.
Only 24 hours earlier, cries for his resignation were raised. They came largely from Protestant lead-ers in Northern Ireland, who charged that the government had gone behind the backs "of the people of Northern Ireland to deal with the guerrilla group that is fighting to end British rule there. The anger came from the fact that Sir Patrick and Prime Minister

.But oo Monday Sir Patrick clothed himself in the garb of a reasonable man searching for peace

John Major had denied that negoti-

ations with the IRA were under

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Schurday in the Itili

had been his duty to respond. The members then voted, 272 to All he did, he said, was reassert 25, to allow the speaker to "name" in private positions that had long him, a ritual that means he cannot been advocated in public. It would have been foulhardy, he insisted, to

Sir Patrick said the current pass up a chance to resolve a 25- round of contacts had been born year armed conflict by ignoring a out of an IRA offer in February for channel of communication" that an unannounced cease-fire. He said had existed "for some years."

prospects for a settlement. At one point, the Reverend Ian bring it to a close." Paisley, leader of the Democratic

government of "falsehood." Charging another member with

with the interests of the population of Ulster at heart. He insisted that the secret exchanges, running from Feb. 22 to Nov. 5, began with a peace feeler from the IRA and that had been from the IRA and that hood. Worse - it was a lie."

Sinn Fein's No. 2 leader, Martin Fellow Tory politicians applauded McGuinness, passed on to an un-ed when he declared that the gov-identified intermediary the meserument was still willing to explore sage that "the conflict is over but we need your advice on how to

Paisley, leader of the Democratic
Unionist Party, was evicted from ment said, was delivered verbally the chamber. In his vituperative and so the only written record is attack, the Protestant politicism, a one provided by the government of tireless and seemingly intractable what it says Mr. McGuinness said.

lighter for keeping Northern Ireland part of Britain, accused the Adams denied that their organiza-

tion had said the conflict was finished, although they did not deny lying is considered unacceptable having interest in a cease-fire that behavior in the Commons. When could lead to substantive talks.

Late Monday, the Foreign Min-istry issued a travel advisory warn-friend would seek to stay in Vene-

cral had provided them with bodyguards demanded by the drug kingpin as a condition for his sur-

RESEARCH: Japan Cuts Back

Continued from Page 1 for their emphasis on long-term growth rather than short-term profits, are trying to spare research and development from the budget ax, or even try to maintain a small increase, as they slasb capital spending, entertainment expenses,

overtime pay and even regular employment. This reflects the importance attached in Japan to research and the recognition that developing popular new products could be their

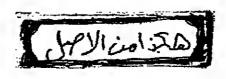
ticket out of the economic slump. "If we cut research and development, we are cutting our future," said Minoru Morio, executive deputy president of Sony Corp., using words that are echoed by many Other Japanese executives. Sony's development bodget is rising I percent this year. Mitsubi-shi Kasei Corp., Japan's largest chemical company, has held spend-ing level for several years even as

the company has been posting def # But some companies, caught in what may wind up being the worst economic downdraft since the years shortly after World War II. have been unable to bold out

against the near-term pressures of losses or falling profits. "A few years ago, research and development was a holy area they could not touch it," said Takeshi Ito, an official of Japan's Agency of Industriai Science and Tech-

nology. "But now they have to touch that area." The Ministry of International Trade and Industry, in a survey of 28 big companies, found that total spending would be down 1.9 percent in the current financial year, ending March 31, 1994, after a dear cline of 5.6 percent in the previous

Some private surveys do not show speeding dropping that much, and one predicts a slight



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1993

Britain on Colony: Ready to Act Alone Ready to Act Alone Move Backed in Hong Kong

By Kevin Murphy

HONG KONG — Exasperated by the slow pace of talks with China over electoral reform in Hong Kong, Britain is poised to act alone on some of the proposals, a strategy that won support from three im-portant political parties here on

Despite a warning from pro-Beijing groups that any unilateral move would jeopardize Chinese-British cooperation, parties representing a slight majority in Hong Kong's 60-seat Legislative Council said they would back Britain's strategy to speed the negotiations.

The talks went into limbo on Saturday when a 17th round of discussions in Beijing concluded with both sides saying that large gaps remained between them and no date being set for an 18th round.

Hong Kong, which has long embraced the talks as a preferable alternative to open friction be-tween Beijing and London, has grown weary of the apparent stale-

Hong Kong stocks fell Monday s speculation swept the market that the Hong Kong governor, Chris Patten, would press ahead unilaterally. The Hang Seng Index closed down 261.65 points, or 2.82 percent, at 9.012.77.

China has fiercely opposed a se-ries of proposals first announced by Mr. Patten in October 1992 that were designed to broaden the electorate for the last elections to be conducted under British rule. That rule ends in 1997.

However, on Monday, the United Democrats, led the pro-democ-racy advocate Martin Lee; the probusiness Liberal Party, and a smaller group, Meeting Point, indicated their willingness to back a move that may risk greater confrontation with Beijing.

The three parties said they would support legislation to lower Hong Kong's voting age to 18; establish a one-vote, one-seat format for future elections, and abolish a system where many local municipal officials are appointed, opting instead for direct elections.

China has yet to respond officially to these developments, but in Hong Kong newspapers urged ate the process of reform.

Britain "to rein in its borse now that it was on the verge of a cliff." Mr. Patten has sought to reach

an agreement on the points upon which China appears most flexible in order to concentrate on those where disagreement is fiercest: the size of various functional constituencies, electorates organized along professional or trade group lines, and the right of legislators elected in 1995 to serve past 1997.

British officials close to the nego-

tiations that began in April say China expressed its willingness to come to an agreement on the "sim-ple" proposals before a British cab-men meeting on Hong Kong affairs retreated from that position.

Now, without a conciliatory move from China, they said Britain will introduce the "simple" reform legislation to reinforce repeated threats to act unilaterally.

If Beijing refuses to match Brit-ish concessions now drawing the ire of Hong Kong groups that say that Britain is willing to sacrifice princi-ples to conclude a deal, Mr. Pat-ten's advisers said he will also conpel the legislature to debate the more cootroversial proposals.

However, London is still trying to leave the door open to further negotiations with Beijing, one of the reasons conservative groups feel they can support the "simple"

lems with 18 and indeed the voting age in China is 18," said Ronald Arculli, deputy chairman of the Liberal Party.

Last year, in another debate, the Legislative Council approved the concept of single-seat constituencies. This leaves the direct elections of municipal boards as the most contentious issue of the three likely to be discussed as early as next

We've already had that debate so I think it will go through the Legislative Council quite quickly and we would support it as well, said Mr. Arculfi of the single-seat

Reform groups, which have lobbied Mr. Patten to bring his entire package of proposals to the Legi-lature before Beijing passes judg-ment on them, say they will support legislation on the "simple" points, editorials three. Beijing-backed but will pressure Britain to acceler-

Japan Prosecutor Held In Beating of Suspect

day and charged with beating a man he was interrogating about a major construction scandal, Justice Ministry officials said.

Back town

Hitoshi Kanazawa, 33, was fired and formally charged under a special law barning violence during investigations, officials said. Three of his superiors were reprimanded.

Although human rights groups. and lawyers in Japan often have law regulating the length of interro-accused the authorities of using vi-olent interrogation tactics, Mr. Ka-or suspects are not usually present. nazawa is the first prosecutor to be witness, according to Justice Minis-

He is accused of slapping a lumber company executive and threatening to throw him out a 12th-floor public works projects. window on Oct. 14 during an intervestigating a bribery scandal in ny, Mitsao Moriya. He is accused volving construction executives of acting as an intermediary for

The executive, whose name has

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches not been disclosed, filed a lawsuit TOKYO — A Japanese state against the government on Nov. 8. required two stitches and a week of treatment "For a prosecutor to have used

impermissible in a country ruled by laws," Justice Minister Akira Mi-kazuki said.

He denied that Mr. Kanazawa's actions reflected common practice among prosecutors. Japan has no

So far, two provincial governors, fired for using violence against a two mayors and more than 20 execpanies have been airrested in connection with the scandal over bribes for favored treatment in

president of the executive's compabribes involving the local governor.

J.R.D. Tata Dies at 89, Industrialist in India

The Associated Fres one of the biggest boardroom bat-BOMBAY — I.R.D. Tata, 89, a tles of Indian industry for control oneer of Indian industry and of Tata Iron and Steel Co. one of pioneer of Indian industry and founder of the airline that eventually became Air-India, died Monday in Geneva. He had been suffering from kidney infection and fever for

Mr. Tata was one of the most influential figures of India, though he stayed away from active politics.
In 1926, he became a director of Tata Sons Ltd. holding company. In 1938, he became its chairman in 1938, effectively heading the family empire that made everything from soap to trucks and ran India's lead-The Tata group comprises more

than 80 companies employing 250,000 workers belong to Together, they had an annual turnover of 140 billion rupees, or \$4.5 billion.
Jahangir Ratanji Dadabhai Tata, who was known as JRD, was born

He traveled frequently between France and India as a youth and was conscripted for a year's service in the French Army. In 1929, three years after he inherited Tata Sons, he relinquished his French citizen-

As a boy he became enthralled with aviation and in 1932 he inaugurated the Tata Aviation Service with a flight from Bombay to Karachi, now in Pakistan. His company, er named Tata Airlines, was namalized in 1953 and became Air-

Mr. Tata stepped down from the Tata group in 1991 and handed over his company to his nephew,

the largest companies of his group.

Garry Moore, 78, Early TV Personality

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (AP) — Garry Moore, 78, an early TV pioneer

sonality and long-running variety show, died of emphysema Sunday. Mr. Moore was the host of the "The Garry Moore Show" off and on from 1950 until 1967. He also was the star of the oniz shows "I've Got A Secret," which ran from 1952 to 1966, and "To Tell the Truth," a syndicated show that ran from 1969 to 1976.

Alfred Seidl, 82, a defense lawyer at the Nuremberg war ctimes trial, died Thursday in Munich after be-coming ill. He defended Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy, and Hans Frank, the Nazi governor of Po-land, who was executed. Hess received a life term, served more than 40 years and hanged himself in prison in 1987.

Grande Otelo, 78, a Brazilian comic actor, died of a heart attack Friday at Roissy-Charles de Gaulle airport near Paris after arriving from Brazal. His real name was Sebastiao Bernardo de Sousa Prata. A popular actor who starred in dozens of movies, he had been invited to a film festival to Nantes.

William J.-Trent Jr., 83, who helped form the United Negro College Fund and ran it for 20 years, died Saturday in Greensboro,



MIXED RESULTS IN INDIA - Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao of India, left, with Maninder Singh Bitta, a Sikh leader, after Mr. Rao received a turban Monday in New Delhi. State election results were mixed for Mr. Rao's Congress Party and the Hindu nationalist party.

Deadly Plunder on High Seas Asian Pirates Grow Bolder and More Vicious

lian freighter Erria Inge to cut it up for scrap smelled something foul and began a search to find the

In a long-unused refrigerator, they found the remains of 10 men who had been splashed with gasoline and burned to death.

Erria Inge and its deadly last voyage underline the growing audacity and viciousness of pirates in Asian

The killings, the men's identities and why their bodies were left aboard remain a mystery.

If you murder some people, you certainly wouldn't leave them where you killed them." said Erik Boas, the Australian owner of ship. which was hijacked in 1991 and reregistered several times. "You would throw them overboard."

In another fatal attack, pirates who boarded the Danish-owned freighter Baltimar Zephir off Indo-nesia in December 1992 killed the British captain and his first officer,

This year, the International Maritime Bureau had recorded more than 90 pirate attacks by Nov. 20. Mazian Abdul Samad, director of the bureau's office in Kuala Lumpur, said many more go unreport-ed.

The 4ssociated Press Recorded attacks totaled 106 SYDNEY — Chinese workers last year and 107 in 1991, but only who boarded the hijacked Austra- 33 in 1990 and just 3 in 1989, according to the bureau, which was set up by the International Cham-

The International Maritime Organization, a United Nations agenagrees that piracy is on the rise Asia. Its ranking expert on pira-The hijacking of the 17,000-ton Edward Agbakoba, said by telephone from London that the agen-

> raids since 1984. "We reckon that we receive reports of about half the attacks that happen," he said.

cy had tallied about 450 pirate

Forty-nine of the attacks investigated by the Maritime Bureau from January through August 1993 oc-curred in the South China Sea and North Asia, and only 10 were outside Asia

Pirates leave shore in speedboots to board and seize larger ships. To guard against attack, captains post watchmen and keep fire hoses ready to repel boarders. Some even wrap their hulls with barbed wire.

In most cases, pirates board a vessel to loot the captain's safe, which may contain tens of thousands of dollars for payroll and port fees. They also steal cargoes and sometimes go directly to a par-ticularly valuable freight container. indicating they have inside information. Hijackings, as in the Erria

Shots were fired in more than one-fifth of the attacks recorded by

the Maritime Bureau this year. Asian sailors are usually unarmed and would rather abandon ship than fight to save a cargo for some remote shipping contractor. Many pirates around Singapore and the Strait of Malacca have threatened to cut off the ears or

noses of any sailors who resist. Ship captains in other parts of the world have taken precautions that may have deterred piracv.

"Most people traveling on the ocean, especially in the Caribbean, are armed," said a U.S. Coast Guard spokesman, Joe Dye, whose 7th District includes much of the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico. Of piracy, he said, "You can count the umber of cases on one hand in the last 10 years."

After being reregistered, stolen ships are hired out to haul legitimate cargoes. Some of the cargoes are delivered. Others are stolen.

Such was the fate of the Erria Inge, hijacked from India in April 1991 with \$2.5 million worth of soybean meal aboard that was sold

Two years later, the ship found its way to the scrap dock in Shunde.

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	CENEVA	*13:30	MON-FRI/SUN
1		13.40	SAT
ź	LISBON	14:20	MONWED/FRI/SUN
*	DOMINON	14.80	DAILY TO ST. LOUISTLOS ASCELES:
İ	MADRID	13.46	DAILY
	MILAN	11.05	DAILY
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Iraqi Violations Continue

Sanctions sometimes succeed, and Iraq may be slowly turning into an example of success. It is necessary to use conditional terms, for the iraqi government is far from meeting the full requirements for lifting the UN blockade and resuming the sale of oil. But now the government finally has agreed to permit long-term monitoring of its weapons. That has been a crucial point of contention between Iraq and the United Nations ever since the end of the Gulf War in March 1991.

Until now, Saddam Hussein's government has vehemently resisted a permanent system of weapons inspections by the United Nations on grounds that it would be an intolerable affront to Iraqi sovereignty, national pride and so forth. Why the change now? Probably because of the severe erosion of living conditions in a country cut off from its principal means of support. Disease and death rates have soared. The UN embargo always has provided exceptions for food and medicine, but the Iraqi government says that it has no funds to pay for them and it refuses to sell oil under the stringent conditions that the United Nations has offered. The government has also refused in allow international humanitarian organizations to work freely in Iraq, possibly because it does not want foreign witnesses to its savage persecution of its internal opponents.

Security Council. Iraq vehemently argues that the sanctions involve only arms issues, and that when it complies with the requirements on weapons it will be entitled to have the oil blockade lifted. But the world also has an interest in Iraq's brutal mistreatment of its enemies and its minorities, and the United Nations ought not let the oil flow until it can see improvement there as well.

Anyone who doubts that should take a look at a paper made public a few days ago by the United Nations' special rapporteur for human rights in Iraq, Max van der Stoel. He describes the Iraqi government's vindictive campaigns against the marsh Arabs in the south of the country and the Kurds in the north. There are allegations, be says, that the government used poison gas in the marshes as recently as September. It is draining the marshes in destroy the way of life of the tribes there, and be cites testimony that it has poisoned the water.

The many and repeated violations of human rights by Saddam Hussein's government vio-late, among other things, the Security Council resolutions that ended the Gulf War. Mr. van der Stoel does not think the Security Council ought to lift the oil embargo as long as these violations continue. He is right about that. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

Anti-Personnel Mines

Of modern weapons, none is more abiquitous and invisible than the land mine. Wars end, but these buried destroyers go on killing and maiming for decades. They are inexpensive weapons, ideal for Third World conflicts. A Chinese anti-personnel mine costs as little as \$3; the popular U.S.-made Claymore, which can propel 700 steel balls forward in a 60 degree arc and kill at a distance of 50 meters. costs only \$27. So secretive are their sale and deployment that nobody really knows where or how many mines remain in the ground,

The State Department estimates that from 65 million to 110 million land mines infest 62 countries, notably Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, Mozambique, El Salvador, the Kurdish areas of Iraq and northern Somalia. This and other disclosures fill a 510-page report by the Arms Project of Human Rights Watch, which makes the case for a intal ban on the sale and use of anti-personnel land mines.

Unfortunately, a total ban will not happen soon; demand is strong, and many arms-producing countries compete for the profits that these infernal machines earn. But a total ban is a just goal, and a global campaign is now taking off. Meantime, more needs to be done in clear existing mine fields and make a repugnant

weapon less enduringly deadly. Like poison gas, land mines made their first appearance in World War I, when Germans buried fused artillery shells to counter allied tank offensives. In the 1920s, the use of chemical weapons was successfully outlawed, in part because belligerents had a mutual inter-

est in respecting the ban. By contrast, land mines were less obviously horrifying, easier to use than chemical weapons, and had the tacti-cal benefit of forcing tanks into narrow passages that had been swept of mines.

Soon new, light, easy-to-handle explosives made possible a demoralizing anti-personnel weapon that could be detonated by a footfall. So great has been the demand that 48 nations now make and sell 340 different models of anti-personnel land mines - ideal "eternal sentinels," always awake, never demanding food or pay, and allowed by the rules of war. Yet ann-personnel mines have killed or maimed more people than chemical, biological and nuclear warfare.

Senator Patrick Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, is campaigning to change the rules. He has persuaded the Senate to earmark funds to help other nations clear mine fields, and to extend for three years an existing moratorium that forbids U.S. export of anti-personnel mines. At the United Nations, Senator Leahy has introduced an American resolution that would bar all member states from selling land mines. What may make the case is more publicity about the thousands of men, women and

children who lose life and limbs every month. Achieving a ban will take time. Meanwhile, mines can at least be modified so that in time they self-destruct. Simply discussing design changes can have a salutary effect by providing needed information about the dark bargain basement in the world's arms bazaar.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Get Ready for the Big Cup

& Ale Hnuse installed a satellite dish to catch the ninth time in n row, and their fans are as Ireland vs. Northern Ireland on television on frenzied as ever. "This isn't our game; it's our Nov. 17 - while British troops patrolled the life!" said one at the bar in Garfield, Bulgaria stadium in Belfast. A few miles away in Garfield, fans of a different ethnic lineage packed Caffe La Gondola for Italy vs. Portugal, And in Sofia, Bulgaria's National Assembly delayed taking a confidence vote on Prime Minister Lyuben Beroy so that members could watch their team play in Paris against France.

Soccer has that kind of grip. Those three matches and several others on the same day completed the lineup for next year's World Cup. The United States will be host for the first time, and Americans honked on other sports may still not realize what is in store —23 foreign teams plus their own, a million and a half foreign fans, 52 games in nine cities and a final face-off in the Rose Bowl that will be watched by a billinn inhabitants of Planet Earth.

Of those final qualifying matches: Ireland is in, Ulster out. For the first time since 1950 there will be no British entry - England, Scotland. Wales and Northern Ireland having failed to qualify. England, a former superpower, will be missed; its thuggish fans won't

In South Orange, New Jersey, Cryan's Beef be, Italy's Azzurri — the Blues — are in, for is in (and Mr. Berov survived). France, another fallen superpower, is ont - and aghast.

For the past 20 months, in more than 500 matches, soccer squads around the world bave battled for a slot in the final rounds. In addition to the two automatic qualifiers —the United States, as host, and Germany, as 1990 champion -22 teams have made it, dominated by a dozen from Europe. Greece, Nigeria and Sandi Arabia will compete for the first time; Cameroon's Indomitable Lions, the surprise of the 1990 games, will be back.

Tickets? You're too late. Admission to the first two rounds of matches is sold out. Quarterfinals, semifinals and the final big one are being sold by lottery, and the applicatinn deadline is past.

Americans may not feel it yet, but soccer is

the world's most popular sport, and the World Cup every four years is simply the biggest sports happening in the universe Cup play begins at Chicago's Soldier Field on June 17 and lasts for 30 days. Get ready. - THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Peace for Northern Ireland?

The revelation of secret contacts between the British government and the Irish Republican Army can only damage the new phase nf the Ulster peace process. The government's moral authority and its capacity for inspiring confidence in the Protestant Unionists cannot help but be lessened. And yet the principle of these contacts seems hard to contest. Everyone knows, starting with the Major govern-ment, that the IRA cannot be defeated militarily. And that means that the only way to end the vinlence is dialogue and negnuations.

 Le Monde (Paris). Anglo-Irish relations are entering a new

stage. Peace is the imperative and peace will prove infectious. The political process will take nn its own momentum. Public opininn will demand that politicians behave with greater restraint than bitherto. The loathing of anynne who breaks the peace will be immense. The Sunday Times is nn friend of the IRA. We condemn its calculated brutality and stand alone among British newspapers in fighting it successfully in the Irish courts. But we do not believe the British or Irish people can turn their backs on the prospect of peace. Mr. Major pushed Northern Ireland in the top of his agenda last month; he was right in do so. Whatever happens, 1993 will go down as a year of opportunity - lost or taken.

- The Sunday Times (London).



International Herald Tribune KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Scine, France.
Tel.: (1):46,37,93.00. Fax: Curculation, 46,37.06.51; Advertising, 46,37.52.12.

Elitar for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Contentury RL. Singapore (S11. Tel. (65):472-7708. Fax: (65):274-2534

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Time to Pull Out the Stops for Job Creation

WASHINGTON — Labor unions, said the New York financier Felix Rohatyn over lunch the other day, were wrong to have opposed NAFTA "but right to be afraid that our economy

has forgotten how to create jobs." The pattern is not unique to America but common in all of the so-called advanced industrial nations. Businesses driven by competition

The creation of adequate jobs with a future is the biggest economic and social challenge now facing the West.'

from abroad and the loss of defense contracts,

are cutting payrolls mercilessly.

Advancing technology accelerates the "downsizing" process. "If people here weren't afraid of the future," Mr. Robatyn said, "NAFTA wouldn't have had too much of a problem. In the same way, if France were not worried about jobs and the future, they wouldn't fight tariff reductions in the GATT."

Mr. Rohatyn, whose financial wizardry helped rescue New Ynrk City from bankruptcy in 1975, has come to the conclusion that it is government's responsibility in step into the jobs breach because private institutions alone can't handle the problem.

But he would shun, or at least downplay, the role of retraining and education, the standard nostrums dragged out by bureaucrats at the first sign of growing onemployment. He asks: Retraining for what?

He thinks much bigger, specifically in terms of a 10-year \$250 billion public works program, financed outside the regular budget, that could yield a million jobs a year. That is his minimum target. And he does not stop there. In a lecture to be given this Tuesday at the Kennedy School of Government in Cambridge, Massachusetts, he outlines a bold program that would propose new private/public initiatives in create jobs.

Among others, there is this intriguing sugges

tion: Give a tax break to those who opt for early retirement, if they use their pension funds to start new businesses that create employment.

His discussions with Lane Kirkland, the AFL-CIO president, and House Majority Leader Riehard Gephardt, as well as with adminisBy Hobart Rowen

tration officials, lead Mr. Robatyn to think that the public works program could be an ideal bridge to smooth relations with labor leaders. bitter over Bill Clinton's sharp criticism of their anti-NAFTA stance.

At the moment of President Clinton's NAFTA victory in the House of Representatives on Nov. 17, his White House NAFTA manager, William Daley, was telling me that it was now incumbent on the business community to try in do something to save jobs.

An appeal to corporations not to move to Mexico - or elsewhere - does little good. In the competitive world described by Mr. Rohatyn, a company does what it has to do, or doesn't survive. In the next decade, private sector job creation in America will suffer, and it will have little to do with jobs being sucked to Mexico.
The big democracies, Mr. Rohatyn planned to

say in Cambridge, "have to resolve the problems of structural unemployment and of chronic budget deficits. The creation of adequate jobs with a future is the biggest economic and social chal-lenge now facing the West."

The Clinton administration is quietly trying to find ways of freeing itself from some of the restraint imposed by budget cuts. It will be tough. The administration is busy at the moment fending off a bipartisan effort in the House to cut another \$90 billion out of the budget.

Campaign politics in 1992 enmeshed Mr. Clinton deeper than he intended in deficit reduction, but he had little choice, with the advent of Ross Perot and his oversimplified slogans. But, as Mr. Rohaytn says, "providing security to the working American will have in come [at the same time] with deficit reduction."

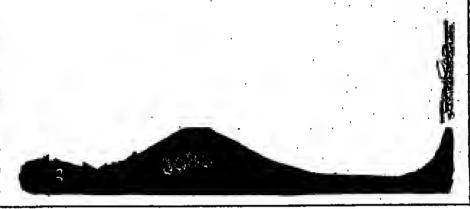
He offers Mr. Clinton a way out of his budgetor-jobs dilemma: The \$250 billion public works program can be financed with a 2-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax for five or six years, to be put into a trust fund. Bonds would be sold to private and public pension funds, with the trust fund as securi-

The bonds would be paid off fully in 40 years. So this program would not add to the deficit, which may sound too good to be true to those who flinch whenever they hear "public works." But Mr. Rohatyn brings credibility to the debate. He would consider shorter workweeks, al-

though many argue that shorter hours share onemployment, not jobs. Certainly a shorter workweek that translates into a pay cut is little help to workers employed, and a shorter workweek at the same pay is no help to employers seeking to cut costs.

Mr. Rohatyn was to say in his lecture: "The social and economic costs of long-term unemployment are usually greater than the cost of creating opportunities for those who want At lunch, he made the message more incisive: Unless governments solve the jobs problem, they may face "revolution or fascism."

The Washington Post.



Only a Tiger Cub, but Prickly Vietnam Is Rousing

By Philip Bowring

HANOI — The Vietnamese have a knack of convincing everyone, themselves included, of their invincibility. So it is not surprising that Vietnam, having extricated itself from pariah status and mended fences with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, while benefiting from a modest oil bonanza, is basking in forecasts that it will be Asia's "next tiger."

And now it is to get a big injection of foreign aid. At a recent meeting in Paris, donors pledged \$1.8 billion in aid commitments for 1994, and disbursements of \$700 million. That is serious money for a country with an official GNP of just \$10 billion (\$150 per head) and a very young population growing at a 2.2 percent yearly rate. What will this bring? In 1975, Southeast Asian neigh-bors feared that a united Vietnam

would turn its formidable energies into becoming a regional economic rival. Instead it opted for socialist dogmas and more war. Now, force majeure — the Soviet collapse — has helped it to slough off the dogmas in record time. Hanoi knows that it is in no position to gn to war with the one enemy it still has, China. So it is time to play economic catch-up with neighbors that are anything between a decade (China) and a generation (Malaysia) ahead. How difficult is the task? What is

it for foreign investors? Vietnam has achieved an astonishing turnaround in the past three years, despite the continuing U.S. embargo. Inflation, once stratospher-

N EW YORK — Fifteen years ago this past weekend, a 10-year-old Vietnamese boy named Viet Dinh arrived in the United

States as a refugee. He was with his mother, four sisters and a brother.

They had \$200, which they spent on

They were "boat people." They had left Vietnam on a small fishing

boat, which lost its engine in a

storm. They drifted for days until

they made it to Malaysia, swimming in at night to avoid patrol boats that

had fired at them. After months in a

refugee camp they were cleared for admission in the United States and

flown in Portland, Oregon.
Two members of the family were left behind in Vietnam: Viet Dinh's

father, Phong Dinh, and his older sister Van Dinh, whn was 20 then.

She stayed in help their father.

Phong Dinh had been a city councilman in Vung Tan during the Saigon regime. When the Commu-

nists took over in 1975, be was sent

to a re-education camp. He escaped from the camp on June 12, 1978, and

was on the run when his wife and six

children left. Over the next five years

Phong Dinh tried unsuccessfully 25

used winter coats.

ic, is in single digits, and the currency, the dong, is stable against the dollar. Trade, once largely with the Soviet bloc, is now in hard currency. mostly with Asian neighbors.

Hanoi is slowly issuing new laws and regulations to formalize the transition to a market system and protection of private property rights. Many state enterprises have been closed down or merged; they now account for less than a quarter of GDP.

The speed with which Vietnam has

addressed reform is particularly as-ionishing given that top- and middle-level cadres are heroes of revolutionary war, driven more by power than money. Pragmatism and nationalism have proved stronger than ideology. Yet it is still a long way to the stockbrokers' dream of another Thai-

tization, has barely begun and, regardless of official policy, is meeting strong resistance from entrenched interests. The World Bank's optimistic scenario is for five-year growth of 8.2 percent. That sounds healthy enough. But it will make only a tiny dent in

land. Corporatization, let alone priva-

the neighbors' lead. Investment is only 12 percent of GNP. Savings will have to double. and be augmented by injections from ahroad, to reach the target of more

than doubling investment by 1998.

In the long run, Victnam's geography—a long coastline and a concentration of population in two deltas—will give it a big advantage. Infrastructure costs will be low, access to

From Vietnam to Success in America

By Anthony Lewis

That left the oldest child, Van Dinh. She had helped her father pay the boatmen. But it was six

years before she managed to leave herself, on a boat that reached

Hong Kong in August 1989. The family in America knew that she had left Victnam, because they

received a message to that effect.
But for a year they did not know
she was in a Hong Kong refugee
camp; indeed, they did not know
whether she had landed anywhere

or had gone down at sea.

Van Dinh was kept in the locked
Hong Kong camp for three years,
waiting for clearance as a refugee.
With her was her 5-year-old son,

Quan, who had a congenital heart condition. That made her desperate

to reach the United States, but for

years she could not even get an

interview with those in charge of

the refugee process in Hong Kong.

theo 23, sent me an essay he had

written about his sister Van's

At the end of 1991, Viet Dinh,

the world will be easy. But until large sums have been spent on roads, ports, power stations and the like, industrialization will come slowly.

not much better. The talk of a stock exchange seems premature when banking is often a matter of transferring large bundles of grubby notes. Much recent growth of output and exports has been due to long-

gestation oil production and hydro-electric investments by the much maligned Soviets. Peasants responded to new free doms with huge gains in rice output, but these are now slowing. I and pro-ductivity is already very high, especially in the Red River delta, where the population is as dense as in Bangladesh. Rice exports disguise the fact that many Vietnamese, especial-

ly in the north and the highlands, have barely enough to eat. barrels a day, could reach 200,000 by the year 2000. Gas prospects are even brighter and could meet most domestic power needs. But offshore hydrocarbon prospects have to be mea-sured against the fact that Vietnam currently has one of the world's lowest per capita levels of energy con-sumption. The offshore hydrocarbon fields are below seabed claimed by China. That claim may be ludicrous, but the threat is not, and it is likely to

constrain future searches. Essentially, Vietnam is poor in resources and rich in people. To pros-

piece was published, other papers picked up the story. The Hong Kong authorities, feeling the pres-sure, finally interviewed Van Dinh

- and found that she was entitled

to refugee status. In September 1992 she made it to Portland. The

family was reunited after 15 years.

There is more to tell about the Dinh family, as I learned when I

interviewed Viet. His parents are

running a small grocery in Salem. Oregon. A sister, Anh, helps them.

Another sister, Thu, is an accountant. Kathleen and Leanne are

computer programmers. Vict's one brother, Bao, is an architect.

The child with the heart condition, Van's son Quan, has been treated in Portland. He is doing

fine. Van herself, after 14 months in the United States, is studying at a community college in Salem and

working as an assembler in an elec-tronics plant. "After she gets her English and cultural skills togeth-

It is an American story, and one that I wish members of Congress

and their constituents who are ful-

minating these days about "the im-

migrant threat" would think about. The Dinh family is doing exactly

what immigrants on the Lower East Side of New York and so many

other places did in past years: struggling for themselves and mak-

No other country has taken in so

many people from so many places

and cultures, and gained so much in

the process. To turn away from that

tradition now would do the United

His recent letter ended: "I gradu-

ated from the Harvard Law School

in June and am now a law clerk for Judge Laurence H. Silberman of

the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington Next year I clerk for

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor at

The New York Times.

One more thing about Viet Dinh.

ing the country better.

States great damage.

the Supreme Court.

open a business."

Vict said, "I think she'd like to

per, it will need to follow the example of South Korea more than of Thai-land or Malaysia. Education is highly valued, although the quality on offer

leaves much to be desired. Foreign investment in manufacturing is trickling in, especially from Tai-wan and South Korea. The pace will The commercial infrastructure is pick up, but Asian competition for low-wage manufacturing is intense. vage manufacturing is intense. And the domestic market is still small,

> Bureaucracy, corruption and rivalries between provincial and central authority have frustrated many prospective foreign investors. Vietnam can ill afford this. Its

Ethnic Chinese community was greatly reduced after the China-Victnam war, It lacks the overseas Chinese who contributed so much to growth in southern China. The overseas Victoamese are neither numerous nor rich enough to play a significant role. Nor is there a Hong Kong to act as a conduit. Viet-

nam must reform its institutions Western investment. It cannot rely on guangzi — Chinese personal selfon guanger — Camese personal scar-interest networks.

An end to the U.S. embargo will help, particularly for export manu-facturing. But it will not provide the

bonanza that the Vietnamese have come to believe in. Meanwhile, the surge of foreign

experts, bankers and potential inves-tors into the country is giving one of the world's poorest capitals some of the highest-priced office space. This itself is a disincentive. There is more money wanting to get into Vietnam than there are viable projects. Many joint ventures are ensuared by local partners trying in raise the ante as they sense the rise in foreign interest.

Indeed, overconfidence may be the biggest danger. Time and effort will solve the infrastructure problems The pragmatism of the party and the sheer youth of the nation may ensure that commercial enterprise flourishes at the expense of the old cadre bureaucracy. Ten years from now, we may see double-digit growth that will astonish even the Koreans.

The Vietnamese have determination, the ability to kearn, and the discipline for saving, not spending. But Vietnam's prickly nationalism, its insistence on its righteousness, on not letting foreigners get the better of a deal, may yet thwart its hopes.

If it wants to catch up, Vietnam cannot now afford to be too choosy about its friends or its deals. As a Korean businessman who lives in Ho Chi Minh City put it: "There is only one major problem here. It is not electricity, labor costs, communism or corruption. It's pride. Just pride." International Herald Tribu

In This Asia **Democracy** Is Tottering

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By Kunda Dixit

K ATMANDU, Nepal — In sharp contrast to much of East Asia. most of the South Asian nations are suffering from patchy economic growth and democratic decay. The euphoria that greeted the return in political pluralism in some South Asian countries in recent years has been replaced increasingly by disillusionment and apathy. Is there a risk that the region — which includes ludia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal, with one-fifth of the

world's population — will again come under the grip of authoritarian rule? Recent elections in Pakistan offered hope. They were the freest and fairest in decades. The country's armed forces appear to have resumed a neutral role in politics. A two-party system is evolving, and the influence of religious parties is in decline.

But even in Pakistan the reputation of politicians has never been so low. And what good are free elections if people do not bother to vote? Many stayed away from the Pakistani polls. South Asia's democratic wave began in Pakistan in 1988. Bangladesh and Nepal followed, overthrowing

military or monarchical strongmen. In many cases, jailed pro-democra-cy activists went straight from their prison cells to swearing in ceremonies for cabinet posts. Giddy with sudden liberty, dissidents who had fought long and hard for the cause of freedom w up constitutions that ensured civil liberties and the rule of law. But across South Asia - even in

countries such as India and Sri Lanka that have long, if not unbroken, traditions of democratic multiparty elec-tions — politicians are now giving democracy a bad name. Even the sobering experience of detention, persecution or exile does not seem to pre-vent former dissidents, once in office, from being as shortsighted, venal and self-serving as their predecessors.

It may have been too much to ex-pect that after decades of centralized power, mismanagement and corruption, these countries would transform themselves overnight into economic miracles. Yet, that is what millions of South Asians were willing to believe — despite having seen vivid demonstrations of the limitations of Westem-style parliamentary democracy in India and Sri Lanka, Today, both those countries risk being torn apart by secessionist and communal forces.

In India, dynastic rule by the Gandhi family corroded democracy to the point where squabbling within the governing Congress (I) Party made it vulnerable to an onslaught from the religious right. East Asian propo-nents of capitalist authoritarianism present India as an example of how poorly suited Western-style freedoms are for ensuring economic progress in developing nations. Politics, they say, has become an end in itself instead of

being a means to help the masses. Sri Lanka was once a model of howed a Westminster-type government could thrive in the Third World and still provide its people with basic needs. But it did not take long for a system that evolved over centuries in a liberal, homogeneous European setting to he doomed by an ethnic-religious chauvinism pitting the Sinhalese majority against a militant Tamil minority. The

result: a vicious civil war.

The intelligentsia of South Asia may be convinced about democracy's long-term merits, but its impover-ished millions are impatient. They are unlikely in wait for democracy in work its way out of a messy transition. Unless pluralism leads to a measurable improvement in living stan-dards, the right to vote will be regarded as a trick. Radicals of the left and right, religious zealots and separatists, will fill the vacuum.

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In recent years, South Asia's elected governments have shown fecklessness skewed priorities and a fatal deficiency in the art of good governance. In Nepal, former political detainees are still grappling with statecraft. They are squandering their mandate in petty inlighting while the economy stag-nates and foreign aid sits onused. Inflation, unemployment, power cuts and water shortages are radicalizing a seething urban populace.

In Bangladesh, a serious upsurge of violence in the past year is widely blamed on government indecision and confusion in dealing with the country's enormous problems.

The South Asian lesson is clear: the longer political pluralism fails to bring economic benefits and social rights to the masses, the greater the danger of democratic reversal.

The writer, a Nepalese journalist, is regional editor of Inter Press Service, based in Manila. He contributed this ment to the Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO.

1893: Attack on Woman

PARIS - Another case of throwing vitriol on ladies' dresses in the Paris streets has been reported to the police. In this case the sufferer is Mme. Bahya, a lyric artiste, who was returning home at nine o'clock last night. Her umbrella was badly burnt; but her dress and shoes were thus saved from serious damage.

1918: Vienna Suffers

LONDON - The Daily Express correspondent reports from Vienna: My first visit this morning [Nov. 29] was to one of the ten soup kitchens, each one feeding 6,000 persons daily. Each person receives half a litre of soup daily. The soup is made from rotten cabbage and flour. On Sundays a small portion of horse flesh is dropped into the soup. I have a sam-

with their bones protruding through their skin, exist on this soup. Humdreds die daily and are buried in paper coffins, because wood must be used for food.

1943: Secret of Victory NEW YORK - [From our New

York edition: The willingness of American marines to die for victory was asserted today [Nov.29] by Major General Holland McT. Smith to be the reason why Tarawa atoll in the Gilbert Islands was captured from Japanese forces in twenty-six hours. When a landing party goes to a beach it carries a flag to mark positions. I saw one flag planted on the beach within ten feet of an enemy machine gun. The marine fell with his flag. There was no question but that carrying the flag hampered the ma-rine, but his orders were to plant it on ple of the flour beside me. It looks like sand, but a closer inspection reveals a quantity of sawdust which it contains. All these human wrecks,

plight in Hong Kong I forwarded it to The New York Times opinion page, and the editors published it times to get out of Vietnam by boat. He paid boatmen who never turned in January 1992. Last month I had another letter up or who were arrested. Finally, in 1983, he made it to the Philippines, and then in the United States.

into its cities over the next generation.

But Mexico's cities are full. The cities will be sending people north. Instead of sweeping Mexican farmers off the land, policymakers should be trying to keep them there; the need is to strengthen family farming in

Over time, Mexican agriculture will inevitably modernize; policy should not be to prevent this but to ensure that the process is gradual. Farmers and their families should not be leaving the land faster than new jobs can

- Walter Russell Mead, commenting in the Los Angeles Times.

from Viet Dinh. It had good news about his sister. After his opinion

R OUGHLY 24 million Mexicans live in rural areas supporting them-selves on small farms, NAFTA will force millions of these people off the land faster than it creates jobs for them in Mexico's industries. The net

Mexico, not to wipe it out.

be created for them in Mexico's industrial and urban economy.

Keep Rural Mexicans on Their Farms

result: up to 20 million people will leave Mexico's countryside and flood

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The Balkans and Pyongyang **Need Both Carrot and Stick**

By William Safire

WASHINGTON -- In trying to in-W culcate a spirit of cooperation in a rambunctions child, a stubborn donkey of a rapacious nation, the parent, master or diplomat must ask: Which works best the promise of reward or the fear of punishment? The carrot or the stick? In the Balkans, the Chamberlain for our time, Lord Owen, after blaming the United States for failing to supply the troops to force his surrender terms on

the Bosnians, is among those Europeans now touting a get-tender-with-Serbia policy. The notion is to relax economic sanctions in the hope of persuading Belgrade to respond to this kindness by giving back a little of the land seized from Bosnia by its agents.

The United States, which sees short-ages in Belgrade as the only stick now in operation to restrain the Serbs, opposes offering that carrot of relaxation until the stick shows at least some results. That makes sense because the only leverage that civilized nations have in ending the siege that makes life bloody for Bosnians in Sarajevo comes from the partial blockade that makes life dreary for Serbs in Belgrade.

However, on the opposite side of the world, where American policy is less lightly dismissed by allies, President Bill Clinton is moving in the other direction. In response to Communist North Korea's development of nuclear weapons, and its massing of 800,000 troops on the border of South Korea, the Clinton administration is thinking of holding out

the carrots of appeasement.

To yank America's chain, the North's 81-year-old Kim II Sung demands that it call off annual training exercises with the country it long ago saved from inva-sion. Out comes the carrot: We Ameri-

Divindling Options
In DEALING with the North Korean bomb, President Bill Clinton's operating principle seems to be: Talk loudly

and carry a big carrot.
Indeed, U.S. policy has degenerated into one of nothing but carrots: offers of diplomatic recognition, trade, aid and, most important, the cancellation of Team Spirit, the U.S. South Korean joint military exercises.

What did America ask in exchange for abandoning Team Spirit? A resumption of North Korean talks with South Korea, i.e., more talk. And a resumption of regular inspections of the Yongbyon nu-clear complex. Yet only last spring the United States was calling these very in-

spections totally inadequate.

By year's end, there will be no more room for wobble. The choice will be blockade or surrender. -- '

> - Charles Krouthammer in The Weshington Post.

cans are likely to dispense with this regular demonstration of our resolve.

America's ally in South Korea is less concerned with the long-term threat of nuclear bombs than with the short-term possibility of conventional invasion from the North. The South does not want Washington to respond to the North's renunciation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty with economic sanctions because that might wave a red flag in front of a crazed bull, triggering a replay of old-style hostilities called the Korean conflict.

Thus, on both sides of the world, the inclination of the only superpower to use at least the stick of sanctions against rogue regimes that threaten their neigh-bors is vitiated by allies with a distinct preference for using carrots.

In Asia, at least the United States is

accompanying some of its conciliatory gestures with a few specific threats. A United Nations-approved oil squeeze on the North, a parish nation not as selfsufficient as advertised, is talked about. And one presumes that South Korea has been told that unless its well-financed intelligence agency can pinpoint all the nuclear development sites in the North, it is not serious about the need for the continued presence of American troops on the peninsula.

In Europe, however, President Clinton is insisting on no such combination of carrot and stick. Bold talk of NATO air action against Serbian gunners shelling civilians turned out to be the usual bravado. Long unwilling to risk a defeat in the Security Council on lifting the United Nations' arms embargo for Bosmians who want to defend themselves. Mr. Clinton now slinks away from de-

nouncing the newest appearement.

Failure to apply the stick will haunt those Europeans who silently hope that the Serbs have provided an ethnical cleanup of the Muslim problem. Already a trickle of Afghans - well-armed fanatic fundamentalists who are the fiercest professional guerrillas in the world - has begun to infiltrate Bosnia, looking for a good war. Financed by Irm, more may follow across porous borders, to "protect" and radicalize sec-ular Bosnian Muslims and establish a militant Islamic beachhead in Europe.

To the question of which works best, carrot or stick, the answer is "both"; but first the stick must be a credible threat. Some etymologists say "the carrot and the stick" warps the original figure of speech; it was originally a stick tied around the neck of a donkey with a carrot dangling from the end in front of the

mimal's nose — "the carrot on the stick." The older metaphor was more complex than reward-or-punishment. In di-plomacy from the Balkans to the Korean Peninsula, the ever receding carrot works only with the deceptive stick.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Harriman the Hard-Liner

Regarding "A Reminder of the Perils Ahead" (Opinion, Nov. 27):

Averell Harriman reads like a regression to the days of Joseph McCarthy. To indict Mr. Harriman, who was almost the first of the Roosevelt administration hard-liners, as having been soft on the Soviet Union shows an ignorance of history that shames a columnist who pretends to write with authority on oreign affairs.

As early as 1944, Mr. Harriman warned the State Department: "We may look forward to a Soviet policy of play-ing the part of world bully if we don't follow this procedure of firmness now." He added, not long afterward, "If the policy is accepted that the Soviet Union has a right to penetrate her immediate neighbors for security, peneuration of the next immediate neighbors becomes at a certain time equally logical." Other warnings followed.

So determined were Mr. Harriman's warnings that, when he told a press conference at San Francisco the following year that long-term U.S. and Soviet objectives were "irreconcilable," the esobjectives were intended and the terms of the control of the contr ble for the Cold War.

deep for him to navigate. He proclaims himself "saddened and sickened" when he contemplates Mr. Harriman's part in Stalin's consummation of a Commu-Stephen S. Rosenfeld's attack on nist takeover." Alas, Mr. Rosenfeld does not confide to us how diplomacy could bave prevented a Communist takeover bave prevented a Communist takeover in a country invaded and occupied by whether Eastern Europe has performed the Red Army. Mr. Harriman, like Winston Churchill, was trying to get the best possible terms for Poland in a situation where the Western Allies had almost no room for maneuver.

ARTHUR SCHLESINGER JR.

The Bangs Reverberate

Regarding "Give the Bangs Time to Work in Eastern Europe" (Oct. 25) by Christopher Lingle and Kurt Wickman; The authors, in a critique of our article ("Enst Europeans Could Learn From

Asian Patience," Opinion, Oct. 221, present an apologia for the record of economic reforms achieved in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Indeed, apologies are in order. From 1989 to 1992, output in these

countries fell anywhere from 17 percent to 22 percent in Hungary, Poland and the former Czecboslovakia, 28 percent in Romania, and 37 percent in Bulgaria. The annual inflation rate soured to an average of 20 percent in Hungary and the former Czechoslovakia, 100 percent As for Poland, this complicated ques-tion leads Mr. Rosenfeld into waters too 200 percent in Poland.

Yet, in the four years after the onset of evolution of a market system. But unless Asian reforms, which began in 1978 in there are rudimentary institutions that China, and the mid-1980s for Laos and can be readily converted to effective Vietnam, output increased, respectively. market-based structures to facilitate the production and distribution of goods hy 21 percent, 8 percent and 18 percent. The fundamental question raised by and services, the transition process will

poorly, which it has, but whether it could have done better. We do not contend that the "big hang" will not work. Eventually, it probably will. Our argument is that a similar result could be obtained with lower adjustment and social costs by using the more gradual approach as adopted by the Asian transition economies.

Without denying the great impor-tance of the differences in initial conditions, the Asian experience contains valuable lessons for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, First, the dominance of agriculture and light industry is a definite advantage to reform. When a producing unit is a household or small enterprise, profit and income maximization come about more or less naturally. The recently announced agricultural land reform in Russia is a case of better late than never.

Second, the presumption that if one eliminates the infrastructure of central planning and frees prices to reflect the market, then a free market would emerge overnight is wrong and can be very costly to society.

Scrapping the central planning system is a necessary condition for the

A Crucial Role in the Cities For Women, the Civilizers

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — A. L. T. Allen has been thinking about innercity violence and family deterioration in America. She has read the politicians. the sociologists and the pundits. And

she thinks everybody has it wrong.

The call by liberals has been for more social programs funded by govern-ment money." she told me recently. The

MEANWHILE

moderates want more job opportunities to lure males away from drugs and violence. The conservatives want to reestablish traditional values of marriage and hard work — all in an attempt to end the problems faced by inner cities. And the emphasis has been on the African-American male" — as the missing father and as the perpetrator and

"It occurs to me." Ms. Allen added, that perhaps we are focusing on the wrong group. Our efforts should be aimed at reaching not the males but the females. If, under some ideal situation, we could bring millions of well-paying

be unnecessarily long and difficult.

The Old Imperialism

26) by Jim Hoagland:

PRADUMNA B. RANA.

J. MALCOLM DOWLING JR.

Caribbean, "whatever its flaws, is in no

way comparable to Russia's imperialistic

and brutal overwhelming of its neighbors

in the past" identifies the author as one

dictators in almost every country?

LILLIAN WRIGHT. Ibiza, Spain.

who has read the history of Soviet foreign

jobs to the inner city, I don't believ hard work for a decent paycheck is go

ing to be more alluring than guns, drumoney and sex without responsibility. "As long as women tolerate this havior in men, it will continue. As lo as women continue to have relationshi with, and continue to bear the children of, men who do not marry them, me will continue to be absent fathers."

What sounds like a new insight use to be common knowledge. Boys always tailored their behavior, their language and dress, to what girls found attractive Even when they did shocking things they were careful to keep the shock with in limits. A tough, devil-may-care att tude was attractive; hrutishness was no Women, it has been argued by observ

ers from Margaret Mead to George Gilc er, are society's civilizers. Sex being her to grant or withhold, she has withheld in exchange for commitment. The conse quences, pregnancy and childbirth, and far more serious for her than for her free roaming partner. His sexual drive gave her leverage to domesticate him and to him to the family. Women created marriage and made family possible.

The theory no doubt overstates the

reality. It is by no means clear that me have no interest in marriage until the are bribed into it by the lure of sex. Bt

something has been going on.

And what has all this to do with crim and violence in the inner city? Ms. A len's notion is that young women in lov income neighborboods have neglecte
— lorgotten? — their power to contra
male behavior. If they could learn

again, they could break the violert young men to the domestic yoke. p There is another possibility, though that the female's power to tame may no be so much forgotten as gone. Mayb the breakdown of family really does, in the author Charles Murray suggesting lead to a culture in which the rules id Regarding "Security in the Neighbor-hoods Is the New Mission" (Opinion, Oct. behavior are established by unsocialize adolescent males. Once you get to the point, is it possible to go back? To say that U.S. involvement in the

It is a question we had better sta thinking about For what happens in that inner cities - including violence, brutish ness and the exploding out-of-wedlock hirth rate - is often an early warning of what is coming for the rest of society. I Ms. Allen, by the way, does not clairle

involvement but not that of his own country. It would be hard to know where to start cataloging U.S. brutality in Cen-tral America and the Caribbean; With (and neither do I) that there was ever a time when women held unquestionth the filibusters who invaded the area in the mid-19th century? With the U.S. power over, or responsibility for, made behavior. She does not suggest (as I somun times fear) that the sexual freedom wonvi bombing of Guatemala City in 1954 to bring down a democratically elected goven have achieved in recent years has beed a contributor to our social disequilibrium

ernment? With the U.S. backing of brutal She offers only the tentative sugge ants du tion that unless we can again indut turky and young women to take on the task te: Successive U.S. governments have supported a pro-American business elite civilizing young men, social chaos meth | of next be both unavoidable and irreversible. | the Cafe against any kind of democratization, resulting in utter poverty of the majority. It is a sobering thought.

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BOOKS

THE DOWNING STREET

By Margaret Thatcher. Ulustrated. 914 Pages. \$30. HarperCol-

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

DURING her 11 and a half years as Britain's prime min-ister, Margaret Thatcher collected a lot of praise and a lot of abuse. George Bush hailed her as "the greengrocer's daughter who shaped a nation to her will," and others praised her as a successor to Churchill and the greatest peacetime prime minister since Gladstone. Pict Dankert, a former president

of the European Parliament, called her "the witch in the European fairy tale: always clearly recogniz-able and always the person liable to turn everything upside down."
To many members of Britain's bberal-left intelligentsia, she was simply "that woman," the avatar of all they despised about Britain in

the 1980s; in the words of the writer and director Jonathan Miller, she was a despised symbol of "odious suburban gentility and scntimental, saccharine patriotism."

No doubt the ability of the Iron

Lady to elicit highly polarized re-sponses, combined with her own fabled outspokenness, contributed to

By Robert Byrne

THE theme of the Vienna Vari-

ation is for Black to give up his strongpoint in the center with 4...de

and to counterattack later with

6...c5, as in the Queen's Gambit Accepted. In one of its main lines,

Black is ready to sacrifice a piece after 7 e5 cd 8 Qa4 No6 9 O-O-O

Bd7 10 No4 Be7 11 ef gf 12 Bb4 to

obtain a treacherous counterattack

with 12_Rcs. Currently, White is

avoiding it, as Anatoli Karpov does

He dredged up a rare move, 10

Nb5, which got him the advantage after 10...Bd7 11 Nd6 Ke7 12 Qd2 Bc6 13 f4 Nbd7 14 Rd1 in Game 6

tion's world championship match in Jakarta Jan Timman nentralized

10 Nb5 in Game 8 with the coun-

terattack, 10. Ne4 11 Qd4 O-O!? 12 Qe4 a6 13 Be7 ab 14 Bb4 Qe7 15 Bb5 Bd7!, bnt Karpov produced

After 11_0-0 12 0-0, Timman

should perhaps have tried 12... Not:

at least he would not have to fear 13

Bc7 b6 14 Qf3 f5 15 a4 a6 16 Nd6

since 16. Ne5! comes to the rescue. On 12 Na7?!, 13 Nc7!?, Timman

probably could not defend by 13. Rb8 because 14 Ne6! fe 15 Be6

Kh8 16 Bb8 Nb8 17 Bc8 Rc8 18

Qe4 Nd6 19 Qe6! Qc7 20 Radi

vields White a took and a pawn plus a bind for two minor pieces. In

the new 11 B(4!?



• Hugh Mortimer, of the British Embassy's office in Berlin, is reading Paul Theroux's "The Happy Isles of Oceania: Paddling Across

in that region. I have visited Micronesia, and this book really caught my fancy since I know much of the region personally. It is a wonderful (Michael Kallenbach, IHT)

the decision of HarperCollins to pay her a reported \$5.4 million for "The Downing Street Years" and a future volume that is to chronicle her youth and rise to political power.

This is a fascinating account of South Pacific cultures and traveling

The most striking thing about The Downing Street Years," how-

ever, has nothing to do with its revelations (which aren't terribly earthshaking) or its settling of scores (which is predictable. What is most striking about this book is that it's such a bore to read.

Throughout her residence at 10 Downing Street, Thatcher radiated a domineering self-confidence, a seemingly mahakeable faith in herself and her policies. Indeed, in this volume, she writes, referring to Wil-liam Pitt, the first Earl of Chatham, who was prime minister from 1766

CHESS

Position after 12 0-0

this same line, 18...Re87 meets with 19 Rfe1 Nf6 (or 19...Qc3 20 Rac1

Qd? 21 Qe4!, winning outright) 20 Ref Ne8 21 Qc8 Qe5 22 Qb7 Qc3 23 Rb1! Nc6 24 Qc8, winning deci-

After 13 c5 24 Na8 ef, Karpov had to rook for a knight and pawn:

to make this hold up, he had to extricate his nearly trapped knight.

He accomplished the task with 15 Bd5 Ndf6 16 Be4 Ne4 17 f3 Ne3 18

Od6 Nd5 19 Rfc1 Be6 20 Nc7 Nc7

On 30 Ras4, Timman could not

disrupt Karpov's plans by 30_Bb5? because 31 Rb5! wins the

21 Qc7 Qc7 22 Rc7.

to 1768: "Chatham famously remarked, I know that I can save this country and that no one else can.' It would have been presumptuous of me to have compared myself to Chatham. But if I am bonest, I must edmit that my exhibitation came from a similar inner conviction."

During Thatcher's tenure in office, this mind-set resulted in a dogged adherence to principles and policies, which in the case of the regressive and highly unpopular poil tax (or, as she calls it, "the community charge") and her reluctance to move toward European political and monetary union helped bring about ber eventual downfall.

In terms of her memoirs, this attitude of moral certainty results

Timman still had the opportuni-

ty to transpose into the best de-fense with 32_Bd5 33 Rf4 Bc6, but

once again he did not take it. His

32_g5 represented a severe weak-

What Timman's wrong plan got him can be seen after 39 Ra5; Kar-pov had a decisive passed a3 pawn.

gainst which the split black king-

After 53 Ra7, Timman had no defense because 53...Be8 54 Ra8

Ke7 55 Rh7 Bf7 56 Ra7 wins the

QUEEN'S GAMBIT BECLINED

ening of his kingside pawns.

side pawns were worthless.

histop. So he gave up.

in a highly unreflective narrative. analysis. Certainly, this is an important

part of the historical record, but for the lay reader, it can make for stultifying reading.

As for Thatcher's prose, it tends to vacillate between the pallid and perfunctory ("Dubai is enchantmg") and the bombastic or exhortatory. She characterizes the Falklands War as "an issue of dictatorship vs. democracy" and later crows that "right had prevailed."

The language of war is similarly invoked to describe dealings with strike leaders, political opponents and economic troubles. Elsewhere, debatable assertions are simply announced as self-evident truths.

In the course of "The Downing
Street Years," Thatcher reveals appreciably little about her private

ife, save that she and her bushand, Denis, liked to include in late-night high-cholesterol snacks of cheese and eggs, and that she bought a lot of clothes from Aquascutum. For the most part, her portraits

of other people are predictable, too. She tells us that she liked Jimmy Carter, though "he had no large vision of America's future," that she regarded Ronald Reagan as "the American dream in action and that she thought Bush turned his back "on the special position I had enjoyed in the Reagan administration's counsels and confidence" as a way of distancing himsell from his predecessor.

Of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, she

writes, "I spotted him because I was searching for someone like him." For the record, Thatcher expresses only mild condescension toward her successor, John Major: "He was relatively untested and his tendency to accept the conventional wisdom had given me pause for

thought."
Filled with passion and angry self-justification, Thatcher's account of her last days in office is clearly the most dramatic, and oddly poignant, part of this book. To the end, she sticks by her controversial stands on European federal-ism and the poll tax, stands that helped to seal ber fate.

reforms ever made in the working of local government."
In the end, such passages reflect both Thatcher's overall attitude in office and the perspective of this fat and dreary book: As she puts it at one point, "I had set my course and stuck to it."

And, she adds, "given time, it would have been seen as one of the

most far-reaching and beneficial

Michiko Kakadani is on the staff of The New York Times.

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PALERMO, Sicily - Fifteen of e Mafia's higgest names, includg Salvatore (Toto) Riina, the apo di tutti i capi," went on trial i Monday in a hearing that many zal observers see as a showdown tween the Italian state and the

osa Nostra. The outcome could determine nether the Mafia reasserts itself ter the setbacks of the past year whether its days are numbered a violent fraternity protected by

corrupt state, they say. The heavily fortified courtroom Palermo's Ucciardone prison is packed for the opening state-

But although the atmosphere renhled that of a mass trial of spected Mariosi in 1986. for uch the court was built, only Mr. ina and three other defendants ose to be present.

Others, like Michele Greco, med hy informants as the former ad of the Mafia's "cupola," or ner circle of top bosses, exercised air right to stay away.

The proceedings are a retrial of Mafia bosses whose life senices were controversially watered wn hy an appeal court in Decem-

At issue will be two secondary emes: whether the so-called cula actually exists and whether the erd of turneout informers can be isted, judicial sources said. Since much of the evidence ainst alleged transgressors in Itas huge political corruption scanl is purely verbal, the court's w of informers' credibility will closely watched, they added.

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lerald de Eribunc.

the rules governing world trade reach a tense climax, the political debate in France has grown to a feverish pitch, in some ways resembling the struggle in the United States to approve the North American Free Trade Agreement.

France is rejecting an accord that would curtail farm export subsidies to its politically powerful farmers, who contend that such a deal would force nearly one-third of their land out of production.

The French also want the United States to drop unilateral threats of trade retaliation and to grant a cultural "exception" that would enahle Europe's movie and television industries to survive in the face of overwhelming American domipance of the world market.

Many economists have argued that a new world trade agreement is the best single chance to pull Europe out of a deep recession and pump as much as \$200 billion a year into the world economy.

But France's insistence on rejecting any accord that it believes would jeopardize national interests has fanned fears among its European partners that a precious opportunity to hreak out of recession may be lost.

Mr. Balladur acknowledged that his proposals for an immediate text put the American and European negotiators, who confer in Brussels on Wednesday, on a very tight schedule. But the stakes are very important for the future of Eu-

He stressed his willingness to reach a deal but lamented the absence of progress so close to the

"f want an agreement but some progress must be achieved," he

'So far I have not seen any signs of substantial progress," he added, despite reports from Washington and Brussels that movement to close the negotiations had been made in recent days. Mr. Balladur emphasized that

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15 on Trial BALLADUR: France Leans Toward Compromise

Thursday when they gather in

He said European governments whether it could be initialed by

He said European governments were "in a strange situation" because unlike the United States, they were not directly involved in the negotiations, which are being conducted by Sir Leon Britan, the European Community's trade commissioner. "Put yourselves in our place," he

"Would the U.S. Congress take lightly any agreement that was not worked out by your government? Democracies need time to consult their parliaments." He added, however, that he was

European foreign ministers should tional Assembly, or merely seek examine a draft text as early as

During the interview, Mr. Balladur reviewed his first eight months in office, taking stock of the diffiand parliaments would then make culties in governing during a time their assessment and determine of economic trouble and as the head of a broad center-right majority alliance that must rule in tandem with François Mitterrand, the Socialist president.

"Cohabitation has not made governing easier, but the real problem I have found is that you cannot carry out all the reforms you may want when unemployment is high and economic growth is very limited. You must take extra care not to inflict a shock on people."

French economy may remain stag-nant for months to come, Mr. Bal-The Russian military is also developing not sure whether he would submit stabilize its unemployment rate at a submarine-launched missile. the text to a vote by France's Na- about 10 percent of the work force.

No Letup in Moscow's Nuclear Strategy

New York Times Service

MOSCOW - Deep in the Ural Mountains, Russian engineers are busy building a vast underground command post to use in case of a nuclear war. Equipped with an antenna for communicating with missile-carrying subma-rines and land-based mobile missiles, the bunker will be a new part of Russia's multibilliondollar effort to modernize its dwindling strategic nuclear forces.

Russia's soldiers may miss a paycheck or two, but the military is determined to maintain Russia's status as a ouclear superpower.

Current efforts are modest compared with the heady days of the Cold War. Most of Russia's missile-firing submarines are in port and its mobile land-based missiles are generally Despite predictions that the kept in garrison. By and large, however, Rus-

The Russian military is also developing three ladur said he expected growth to new missiles: a silo-based missile, a mobile resume in 1994, enabling France to missile to replace its single-warhead SS-25 and

Equally important, the military has changed

doctrine drops Moscow's longstanding pledge not to strike first with nuclear weapons; instead Russia reserves its right to use nuclear weapons first against nuclear states and against nonnnclear states that are in alliance with nations that

have nuclear weapons. That formulation is intended to keep the pressure on Ukraine to give up the nuclear arsenal it inherited from the Soviet Union and to discourage Eastern European nations from seeking admission to NATO.

U.S. officials say that while they never took the original pledge seriously, the change reflects the Russian view that nuclear weapons are needed to compensate for new weaknesses in conventional forces.

But the military's attachment to nuclear weapons has a cost. "If you are spending bil-lions on new weapons you do not have billions to get rid of old ones," a Clinton administration

While the breakup of the Soviet Union has

the way it talks about nuclear weapons. Its new it has had a far smaller effect on Russia's nuclear deterrent. According to Western esti-mates, there are about 10,000 strategic nuclear warheads in the former Soviet Union, including about 7,000 in Russia. The Russian military maintains effective control of those in Belarus

and Kazakhstan. Ukrame is a special case. It took possession of 176 SS-19 and SS-24 multiple-warhead missiles when the Soviet Union broke up. While it is removing 20 SS-19 missiles from their silos,

most of the force is intact. To bring nuclear practices in line with political realities. Russian and U.S. experts are advocating a wide range of steps, like removing large

numbers of warheads from long-range missiles. But the reductions agreed upon by the two sides should not be perceived as the final stage of the arms-control process, wrote Alexei Arbatov, a Russian arms control specialist. On the contrary, he said, they "should be viewed as the first phase of a new era in the strategic relationship between the great powers after the Cold War." — MICHAEL R. GORDON

MILITARY: The Russian Army Focuses on Peacekeeping in Neighboring Republics as Post-Cold War Mission

Continued from Page 1

of the light weapons it needs for its

new duties. Interviews with senior officers, enlisted men and Russian and American specialists paint a picture of a decayed version of the old Soviet armed forces, not a military equipped to deal with a new range of threats.

The Pentagon no longer views threat and has reshaped its strategy

accordingly.
But the factors that have eviscerated the old Soviet threat have created a new worry for Washington: that Russia's generals, resentful of their decline in status and ability, could use force not for legitimate peacekeeping, but to protect imperial interests in the former Soviet

Thus the Pentagon has substituted its old plan to contain Soviet influence the Russian military.

tiers, a smaller hudget and fewer people from whom to draw its troops, Russia has moved to overhaul its doctrine. By and large, that task has been left to the brass. Russia's Defense Ministry is

headed not by a civilian, but by General Pavel S. Grachev, who was appointed after he supported President Boris N. Yeltsin during the 1991 coup attempt against Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Mr. Yeltsin's decision this autumn to call out the troops to crush an insurrection in Parliament strengthened the generals' influence over national security questions. And Russia's new military doctrine is everything the mili-

tary would have liked. The military has even greater autonomy than before on issues of military policy," observed Alexei Arbatov, director of the Center for Geopolitical and Military Forecasts in Moscow.

Turning away from the old East-West threat, the new doctrine justi-

Faced with new and closer fron- fies the use of troops to protect power for police actions, the mili-Russians and their bases in former tary is maintaining some units at a Soviet republics and reaffirms the higher state of readiness.

The 201st Division, which is supgon's director of policy planning. in Russia. This reflects the mili-porting the Tajik government tary's view that much of the former against armed rebels, is made up Soviet Union, particularly the trou-hled Caucasus and other areas that and is over full strength. Closer to may be subject to Islamic influ- Moscow, airborne units are better

> To carry out the doctrine, the reliable force. military is planning to maintain a presence along some of the trou-bled borders, like that between Taikistan and Afghanistan.

of Moscow's sphere of influence.

is unstable and should be part

The vast majority of the forces are to be withdrawn to Russia by 1996. But rapidly deployable air-borne and helicopter assault units would be poised to operate in the former Soviet Union. And units like the 27th Motorized Rifle Division, trained and equipped for longer-term garrison duty, could maintain order so the airborne units could be withdrawn and held in reserve for other crises.

battle with more progressive ele- pool. ments over doctrine, much of its energy and resources are devoted sources. The International Institute for Strategic Studies estimates that Moscow's military spending declined to \$39.6 hillion in 1992, down 84 percent from from \$241 billion in 1985, in constant 1985 dollars.

forces to 1.5 million by 1995. But the military has already ap-proached that level, according to U.S. intelligence, and is still shrinking. One consequence is that most army and air force units are at 50 percent of their authorized strength

tended than other army forces, reflecting their role as a politically

Even elite units, however, are feeling the strain. Down an unmarked road near

Tula, 200 kilometers south of Moscow, commandos from the 106th Airborne Division regularly put on demonstrations for the Russian

With phimes of dark smoke corling in the air, the commandos shimmied up the brick facade of a building on an obstacle course one brisk autumn day. A muscular. hiond soldier, stripped to the waist, fired his machine gun in the air. Then the commandos descended, Since the military has won the diving into a flaming oil-covered forces.

more rubles for the long winter, the troops plan to market vodka with their unit emblem on the label.

Aware of the military's growing sense of vulnerability, the Pentaexpanding NATO membership to

contacts with Russia: U.S. Army troops from the 3d Infantry Division and Russian soldiers from the 27th are to engage in joint exercises General Sidyakin is trying to build a force for the future. Peacekeeping

said Graham Allison, the Pentagon's director of policy planning.
"It is in our interest that they see the Yeltsin reforms as its best

Another is to encourage the military to be judicious in using force.
With ethnic conflicts throughout the former Soviet Union, admi will not undertake operations in the former Soviet republics.

But the administration says such operations should be peacekeeping missions undertaken with the per mission of the country involved leadership and foreign dignitaries. and the approval of the interna-

> But it is the new generation of officers who will determine how the Russian military adapts. Just as dence about the future. Russian society is in transition, no

"I'm not sure Russia can get used-But even at this showcase base, to its current borders," said Lieuenergy and resources are devoted the plight of the military is appartenant General Alexander I. Leb-to redeploying housing and train-ing its force, despite dwindling re-cers and guests alike. To rustle up the 14th Army group in Moldova. the 14th Army group in Moldova. As he drew on a cigarette at his

headquarters in Tiraspol, the capital of Trans-Dniester, the Russian secessionist province, he comforted himself with the prediction that gon has shifted from a strategy of Russia, Belarus and Ukrame would containment to one of co-optation. eventually unite into a new Mos- of his own these days."

Before it was disbanded, the After Moscow's objections about cow-dominated state.

NEXT. Where the tri

"I'm deeply convinced of it," General Lebed said. But other commanders are more philosophical. "We understand

that it is a difficult period for all the country," General Sidyakin said. "But a real military must accept it." At his base in central Russia,

"The military is the hinge on duty in Trans-Dniester or South the future of reform swings," Ossetia is voluntary. To encourage volunteers, a private who serves on a peacekeeping mission receives 16,000 rubles a month (\$13) on top of his 3,200-ruble monthly pay. Officers, who earn 70,000 rubles a month or more, receive a 20,000-

ruble monthly bonus. Although the division is intended for peacekeeping missions, it tration officials say, it is unrealistic still has many cold-war weapons, to think that the Russian military like surface-to-air missiles, and too few light weapons, like light ar-mored vehicles, a matter the general has raised with his superiors in

The division's current weaponry and structure is not perfectly suitable for solving tasks like peacetional community — not attempts keeping." General Sidyakin said, to maintain remnants of the old adding. I am sure that one of the main reasons we are not developing a new structure is financial." Still, the general voiced confi-

Russian society is in transition, no Training is going forward." he single voice speaks for the armed said. The Russian army won't be a huge army, but highly mobile and highly efficient in terms of com-bat."

But down the road, at a chilly barracks decorated with posters of Sylvester Stalione, only one of 20 conscripts in a reconnaissance unit said he intended to re-enlist at the

end of his 18-month tour. "Two years is quite enough," said one 20-year-old from Chelyabinsk. "One has to set up a business

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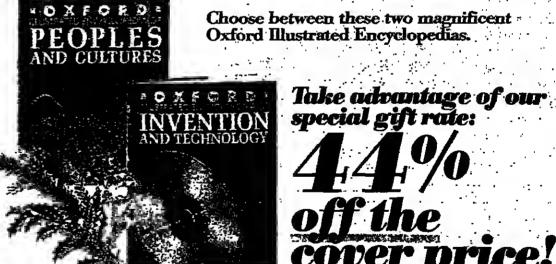
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ARIS - The first bamboo shoots of creative inspiration are coming out of the East. Hong Kong designers showing in Paris proved that Asians are starting to return to their roots and look to their own cultures — instead of just follow-

Imagine a designer from Asia's aspirational society sending out a crinoline with a patchwork of pages cut from a Hong Kong girlie magazine. That was an outfit from William Tang, who may have been following the decon-

of April Barby

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structivist and costume party spirit in avant-garde fashion, but was still making a bold statement in front of the British ambassador to France and Hong Kong dignituries, including Mrs. Anson Chan, the chief secretary of the Crown Colony. She was wearing an adaptation of the traditional Chinese cheongsam.

Fishing nets and inspirations dredged from the South China Sea made an interesting col-lection from Allan Chiu. The net was as a mesh overlay on long wraparound clothes. They came in quiet shades of gray that seemed drawn from Mao's China rather than its prerevolutionary Imperial past. A brighter, brasher color palette was used by knirwear designer Ringo Wong and for the gilded and red brocade outlits of Roddy Leung.

Gary Wong's embroidered denim and white mesh, complete with white wigs, was inspired by an old fairy tale of the lute player whose hair turned gray while she was waiting for her man.

The most subtle use of Chinese folklore was Sin-Yee Wong's wrapped and tied apron dresses in quiet terra-cottas, browns and blacks that looked modern, yet with just a hint of ethnic inspiration. It was the strongest passage in a show that was watched by a sprinkling of Paris designers and master-emroiderer François Lesage.

The show was brought to Paris by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council as part of a conference designed to bolster confidence in Hong Kong before it reverts to China in 1997. Governor Chris Patten was cheetly a strend by the trade of the chief of the strend by the chief of the chief o slated to attend, but was obliged to withdraw.

"I realize that we are in the capital city of fashion, and that it is rather like introducing China to tea drinking," said Chan as she opened the show, "Hong Kong is the largest exporter to China and the most important clothing industry in Asia. We have an incentive to boost quality and upgrading reflects a policy of 'added value.' She went oo to make the political point that the integration of Hong Kong into China would not be a matter of China swallowing the colony. In fashion, the government wanted to create indigenous name-brands, rather than "simply providing them to order for others" and the aim was to nurture the design skills of bomegrown talents.

Hong Kong has 7,000 fashion establishments (even if most of the clothes are now made in mainland China). With so many other countries in the Pacific rim and China itself with low wage economies, Hong Koog's focus is oow on an upmarket image with high

For Hong Kong designers to stage a show in the world's fashion capital shows the first tentative steps togwards seeding a distinctive style that may flower in the oext millennium.

Suzy Menkes

Publishers also find that as book

prices climb, size has a beneficial

effect on what the industry calls

perceived value. When customers

shell out \$30 for a book, they want

to feel some heft under their arm

These "director's cut" versions im-

machine, which leaves spools of ge-

The argument that cultural con-

sumers have less time and that tele-

vision has shortened attention

respects, television and the new

forms of cultural interaction aris-

ing on computer bulletin boards

represent the ultimate in sustained

attention. Viewers follow soap op-

IDEO packagers, acutely

aware that more is more,

make a point of releasing

cassettes with material

when they walk out the door.



Using Braquenie furnishing fabrics for Givenchy blouse and pants. Ricci dance dress and Dior full-sleeved coat.

In '90s, Home Is Where the Art Is

By Suzy Menkes International Herald Tribune

ARIS - This is a time when Parisians are expected to demonstrate their superior art of dressing up for the festive season. But this year, bome is where the art is.

A series of cocktail parties — glamorous walk-throughs for fashionable folk — bave launehed exhibitions that are all coocerned with design and decoration for the bome, It seems significant of the mood of the 1990s, that none of these events is about fashion.

The ultimate soirce for swanky interiors was the opening of the Richelieu Wing of the Louvre (which has been followed by many other private visits). The restored Napoleon III rooms with brilliant gilding and chandeliers as big as the Ritz are what Parisian interiors so often aspire to. The vie de château is the theme of the Bra-

quenic exhibition (until Jan. 16) at the Bagatelle in the Bois de Boulogne. The fabric house, fam-ous for its succulent floral prints, has swagged windows and draped rooms in the 18th-century Petit Château, a folly built in 1777 on a wager in just two months (those were the days).

In the adjacent Trianon, there are room sets in a riot of rich pattern or more sober ococlassical style. Even if the overall effect is an overdose of pattern and print, the mink-clad crowd (furs are still in for the French) trotted enthusiastically down the candle-lit paths of the formal garden and climbed up the spiral staircase to riew a blue-and-white love nest. Housed under the terrace is a fascinating exhibition from 170 years of the archives of Braquenie, which was bought by the decorating firm of Pierre Frey three years ago. The richness of the florals, the rigor of neoclassical and toile de Jouy fabrics and the creation oo the premises of a carpet by a weaver, all showed the French interior at its grandest and finest.

"And you can't imagine how much I long to transport it all to the United States — if only I could find a setting," said Patrick Frey, the company's director, He had invited conturiers to make up outfits from the fabrics. Using Indian florals, Gianfranco Ferre of Dior made a fullsleeved coat and narrow pants, Nina Ricci's Gerard Pipart created a milkmaid gown and Hubert de Givenchy a blouse and capri pants.

EXT society stop was the exhibitioo that Givenchy had mounted as the private view of the furniture sale that takes place at Christie's Monaco on Dec. 4. Io the grand rooms of the Mona Bismarck Foundation in Paris, the couturier bad arranged his Boulle furniture and gilded torchères.

It might have been a scene from "La Traviata," with the Duke and Duchess of La Rochefoucauld leading the throng. But the fur-niture was much too well-polished to look like a fire sale, and even the harid-embroidered 18thcentury curtains seemed to have been made for the tall windows. Why is Givenehy selling? "In life, you have to turn the page," he says.

"I bad a big house, but last year, when my dog was ill, I moved down to the first floor. I asked myself. Why should I go back upstairs? In two years I will stop working at the end of my contract and my life will be different. I don't want to be surrounded by things." Le Tout-Paris also gathered at the celebra-

tion given by Parlums Giveneby at the Opera Bastille, where it sponsored the finals of an opera-singing cootest led by Plácido Domingo. There was more opera — in pictures not music when Louis Vuitton backed a new exhibition

at the Palais Garnier. Voyages d'Opéra (until Feb. 20) at the Bibliothèque-Musée de l'Opéra

wife of Adnan Khashoggi; and the Cartier pr worn by Dewi Sukarno; a 22-carat diamos stuck in the throat of a lion's head. During what the French call "Les Fêtes" the end-of-year celebrations - minds and ev are never very far from the table. An exhibiti-

until Dec. 17) opened at the Carrousel du Los vre, a new space gouged out under the museur More than 50 room sets, with tables laid persection, expressed the fantasies of Fren decorators, from florist Christian Tortu's upmaket picnic in a colonial tent, through Nina Care bell's Balmoral-style Highland picnic, to Pier Celevron's grand re-creation of the Chateau Ferrières, the country home of the Rothschild

The exhibition was backed by Lalique a. proved an opportunity for designers to use the frosty glass or fancy table decorations like of ored glass lish. But the idea is to show the han embroideries done by Penelope, a charity wi its own shop that gives employment to de tressed gentlefolk.

HE Carrousel du Louvre will host to couture collections in the new year Karl Lagerfeld has announced the he will open the season with is Chanel show on Jan. 15.

Until then, Paris fashion is low-key, holdi Wednesday a sober dinner, given annually as benefit for AIDS. But Bettina Graziani, evi green red-haired model, who was Givench muse in the '50s, was given a party Monday Regine's.

"ft is not a special occasion - just an exet to have a party and see all my friends," sa Bettina, who is now dressed in the curvy c ations of Azzedine Alaïa.

With France deep in recession, the brighte lights seem to be burning for fashion amo foreigners. When Nina Ricci was invited present its couture collection Monday in t Baroque splendors of Budapest's opera hou-2,000 people rushed to buy seats and they h. to mount a second show. In Hungary they a bungry for fashion spectacles; the Fren would rather stay home.



Hubert de Givenchy: selling.

and sets from operas concerned with far-away

The Vuitton connection was the historic ported. Vividly colored costumes included those from Rudolf Nurevey's production of "La Bayadère" and jeweled robes from "Boris Godunov."

A genuinely fashionable gathering was the parry thrown by Prince Victor-Emmanuel and Princess Marina of Savoie at the Carpaccio restaurant of the Royal Monceau hotel. It was one of those evenings when the men were all sizing up each other's trophy wives and the women were sizing up each other's jewels. Those scoring highest points on the scale of admiration and envy

displays the most exotic costume illustrations Empire candelabra and Boulle clock from Givenchy's collection.

The Length of Things to Come?

Peter Lau's transparent layers creating a soft long-line silhouette.

By William Grimes New York Times Service

EW YORK - Life is short. Art is long, Actually, these days, very long. And getting longer all the time. Tony Kushner's "Perestroika," which just opened on Broadway, runs at operatic-length; three and a half hours. And it's only half of a theatrical diptych, "Angels in America," seven hours overall. "The Kentucky Cycle," also on Broadway and also in two parts, runs six hours. And this year's revival is "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," which runs three and a half hours. So much for abstracts

and brief chronicles. Opera lovers, in peak physical condition after several seasons of Wagner's "Ring" cycle at the Met —the gold standard of length, with its four operes adding up to nearly 20 hours of Teutonic struggle look forward to December, when Berlioz's rarely performed masterwork "Les Troyens," all five hours of it, opens at the Met. Want to take in a movie? It used

to be a 90-minute proposition. The incup includes: "Carlito's Way,"
(2 bours, 21 minutes), "Mrs.
Doubtire" (2 hours, 5 minutes),
"A Perfect World" (2 hours, 17 minutes) and, coming soon, 'Schindler's List" (just over 3 hours). Art-film devotees can buy a jumbo tub of popcorn and settle in for Robert Altman's misleadingly titled "Short Cuts" (3 hours, 9 min-nites) or perhaps "Gettysburg," which, at 4 hours, seems nearly as long as the actual battle.

It is somehow symptomatic that the most visible winner at this year's National Book Awards was Gore Vidal's essay collection
"United States." It runs more than
1,300 pages and weighs slightly
more than a brick. It was so danuting in aspect that next piles of Vi-dal's book, free for the taking at the awards ceremony in New York, re-

THREE-HOUR movie, a thousand-page book or a six-hour play, like the bumblebee. should not be able to fly. In the television era, particularly its MTV phase, the nation's cultural attention span is supposed to be con-tracting at warp speed. The con-ventional wisdom has it that audiences barely have the time or patience to work their way through the narrative on a bubble-gum

wrapper.
Yet even as economic forces conspire to turn life's movable feast into a succession of fast-food gulps, Lucullan feasts have been laid out upon the cultural table, and audiences are eating their way, slowly, through all 12 courses.

It is not clear whether this phenomenou is supply-driven or demand-driven. Are writers and producers lodging a protest against the incredible shrinking power of tele-vision? Or have they sensed a latent demand for length and complexity in the benumbed mass of zombies who constitute the ideal television audience?

One thing seems fairly certain: some issues of power and status are bubbling beneath the surface. Big art suggests a big artist tacking big themes. It also establishes some



amused by the size of this work, that it claims so much space." The example of film is instructive. Most critics agree that the turning point was "Dances With Kevin Costner's 1990 epic. The film proved to Hollywood that longer could be better at the box office. Against all odds, the film made big money. It also lighted the fire of envy in every director in town. Suddenly three hours became the new baseline from which

to negotiate one's status.
With a certain inevitability, Oliver Stone's "JFK" came in at 188 minutes — eight minutes longer than "Dances With Wolves." Then Spike Lee decided that "Malcolm X" required precisely 199 minutes to achieve artistically perfect form.

Costner may have the last laugh.

When "Dances" was shown on television two weeks ago, 40 min-utes of outtakes were added to create a two-part drama as endless as the Dakota prairie. To top that, Stone may have to add two more

conspiracies to "IFK"
The members of Hollywood's three-bour clab look like miniaturists compared with their counter-parts in the theater. Last year, Ariane Mnouchkine created a sensation with "Les Atrides," a romp through the House of Atreus that lasted about 10 hours. Presented in four installments, it was the intellectual equivalent of an iron-man competition. Each play was given without intermission, and audience members, once seated, could not leave the theater, perhaps to even out the balance between the suffer-

ing on the stage and in the seats.
"Les Atrides" and, before it, Peata," can be explained away as the excesses of the European avantgarde. But the theater of cruelty seems to be gaining ground on Broadway, perhaps as a kind of penance for "Cats.

Books have also been putting on serious weight. Novels range from shim to bloated, but it's worth noting that three years ago, the pub-lishing industry was abuzz over Harold Brodkey's "Runaway Soul" and Norman Mailer's "Harlor's thing like a master-slave relationship with an audience. It was revealing when Kushner, speaking of "Angels in America," said, "I like it that people are appailed and Seth, "A Suitable Boy."

gests a certain lack of seriousness. that biographies got big when the novel got small. The lean cuisine of minimalism did not satisfy the American appetite for epie uarratives. Hungry readers took their business elsewhere. Biography of-fered the old-fashiooed consolations of a gripping oarrative, a

clash of passion, mind and will. There are other theories. "There is a problem with writers, and it's

For the novel, 1,000 pages represents carbo-load. For biography, it is nothing special; anything less sug-Some literary critics have argued central character engaged in a mighty struggle with events, the

called the word processor," said David Rosenthal, executive editor at Random House. "All those things that you just might have excised previously because it was too much of a pain to rewrite you can now keep in. That last footnote you wanted to add but didn't because it would mess up the page? Now you can add 4,000 footnoies to the

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era plots for years. On computer bulletin boards, users log on around the clock, sending messages back and forth, submitting works of fiction for comment, belaboring points, building philosophic systems, and in general behaving as though they had all the time in the world. Length is on problem. Cyberspace, as they say, is infinite. Computers, the ultimate time savers, have turned out to be the most efficient time wasters since the invention of whittling.
How long can this go on? As

audiences approach the three-hour mark at "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." they might recall that Abe's most memorable piece of work was a very brief address. And operagoers who are cramping in the final hours of "Les Troyens" may wish to sample Darius Milhaud's "Deliverance of Theseus," with a running time of seven and a half minutes (no inter-

On the other hand, assuming a \$50 ticket, Milhand delivers a unit price of \$6.66 a minute. The rate for "Parsifal" is about 15 cents a min-ute, a bargain of truly Wagnerian proportions. More culture for much ess money. Who could resist?

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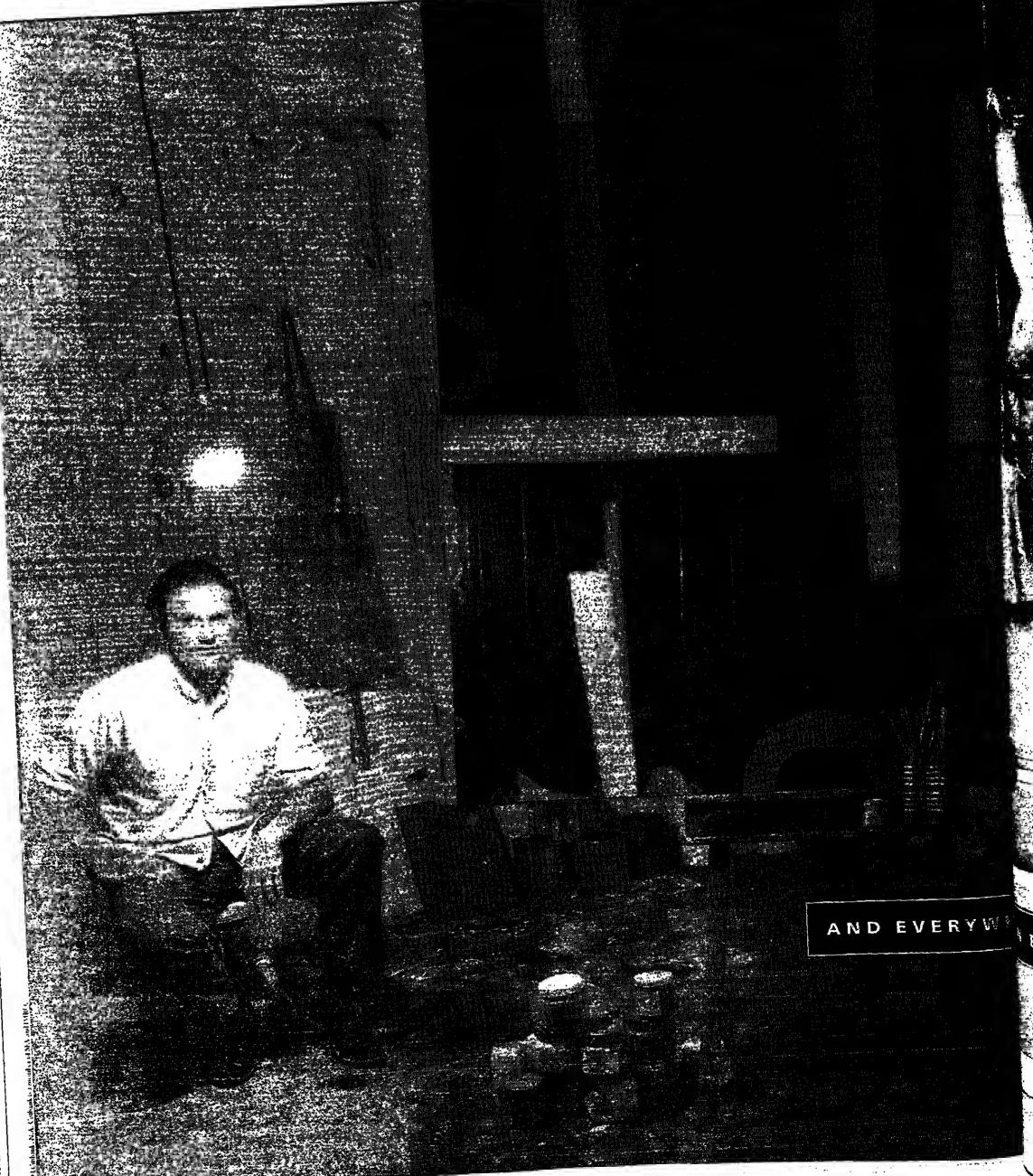
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Section 15

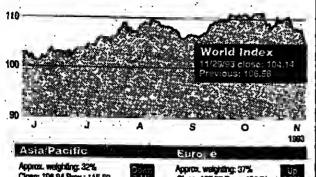
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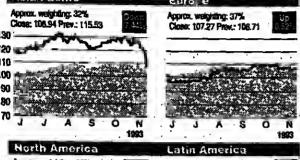
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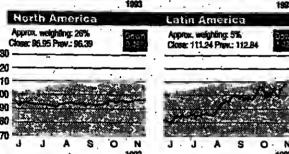
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(dilities	109.81	112.75	-2.61	Flow Makeriais	105,01	105.41	-0.
Finance	105.07	111.17	-5.49	Consumer Goods	92.89	93.35	-0.4
Services	115,55	115.66	-0.95	Mincellaneous .	120,13	120,94	-60

Replaces Midland **Officials**

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — HSBC Holdings PLC tightened its grip on Midland Bank on Monday, announcing the British bank's chairman and its chief executive would be replaced by ap-

pointees from the parent company. The move represents a major de-parture for HSBC, the parent of Midland as well as of Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, which has been criticized by some for giving too much autonomy to companies it acquires.

"It is a reversal of their previous

policy," said Nick Collier, an analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co. in London. Sir Peter Walters, Midland's cur-

rent chairman, is to leave the bank at the end of March to take over as chairman of SmithKline Beecham PLC. He will be succeeded by HSBC's chairman, Sir William

Purves.

Although that change had been anticipated, what surprised analysis was the news that the Midland chief executive, William Pearse, also would leave the bank at that time. Stepping into his shoes will be Keith Whitson, a career HSBC banker who has been Midland's deputy

chief executive since July 1992. In a statement, Sir William thanked both executives for having led Midland through "competing merger bids," a reference to the 1992 contest that pitted HSBC against Lloyds Bank PLC HSBC ultimately paid \$3.9 billion for Midland, a price that is now widely viewed as a bargain.

"People increasingly think Mid-iand was sold too cheaply," said Michael Lindsay, an analyst with Robert Fleming Securities.

Mr. Lindsay noted that Midland recently surprised analysts by re porting pretax earnings of £385 million (\$569.0 million) for the first half of 1993, up from £60 million a year carlier.

"Most people were not even anticipating earnings of £385 million for the full year," be said. Some speculated that Mr. Pearse

See MIDLAND, Page 15

Franco-German Trade Rift **GATT Deadline Brings Out Differences**

Privatization

Bundespost Telekom.

AFP-Extel News

tial privatization" of France Tele-

"There cannot be a consolida-

France recently shelved plans

tioo involving two state-nin mo-

By Roger Cohen New York Times Service

PARIS — Despite repeated professions of solidarity between France and Germany, the long conflict in world trade talks between France France Telecon tween France, Germany and the United States has demonstrated stark differences of economic confidence and outlook between France and Germany, Europe's

BONN — Economics Minister Günther Rexrodt said Monday that Germany wanted a "substanlargest industrial powers.
As negotiations under the auspices of the General Agreement com to occur before there can be on Tarriffs and Trade come to a any partnership accord between the French concern and Deutsche head over the next three weeks, with a Dec. 15 deadline looming, it seems clear that Germany's dif-ferences with France will sharpen and lead to considerable pressure nopolies for competition rea-sons," he said. from Bonn on the French govern-

ment to accept an agreement.
"Europe needs a successful
Uruguay Round, and we will to reform France Telecom's capital structure because of the ourncontinue to try to convince our partners of this continuers, said Lorenz Schomerus, assistant secber of job cuts that would be required. Germany recently agreed to introduce private capiretary of international affairs at tal to Telekom the German Feonomic Ministry. There's an 80 percent chance only if the United States makes

that we will get an agreement." But an official close to Prime concessions." He added that fail-Minister Edouard Balladur of ure to reach a GATT agreement France, who insisted on anonym-ity, said an accord was "possible from on the psychological level.

Europe will go on doing business in America and vice versa." France, with its tradition of France Telecom

state involvement in the economy, has been suspicious of free trade, wary of job losses to coun-tries with cheap labor, attached to the notion of subsidies, and committed to the idea that governments rather than markets can solve economic problems.

[Nicolas Sarkozy, the French budget minister, said on radio Monday that France would continue aid to state-owned companies in trouble, Bloomberg Business News reported from Paris.

[He said that in the 1993 and 1994 budgets, be would set aside 21 billion French francs (\$3.55 and Groupe Bull.]

"France's economic culture is not that of a market economy or free trade," said Alain Madelin, the economic development minister. "We have a market economy and we are free traders, but we still do not adhere intellecmally to these ideas. And at moments of fear, such as now, the

See TRADE, Page 15

billion) for cash injections to ailing state companies, including Air France, the SNCF railroad,

France Tries to Slow EC Air Reform

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune
PARIS - France will call Tuesday for a slowdown in the process of airline deregulation in Europe to give a breathing space to unprofitable carriers such as its embantled Air France, and said it would get the support of at least four other European countries.

Diplomats said France would present. proposals for limining passenger and freight capacity on some European routes at a meeting of European Community transport ministers in Brussels. They added the proposal is cer-

tain to be opposed by Britain, whose privately owned carriers, notably British Airways, are among the few profit-making air-lines in the continent.

Bernard Bosson, the French Transport Minister, said in a newspaper interview Monday that he counted on support from Spain, Belgium, Portugal and Luxembourg, He said the Euro-pean Commission, the ECa exec-utive body, was lending a more sympathetic ear to the French position than in the past.

With Air France running at a loss of 7.5 billion francs (\$1.27 billion) so far this year, Mr. Bosson called for traffic limitation 00 certain routes where competing airlines are operating at a loss. He also urged that older aircraft be withdrawn from service to reduce capacity.

Mr. Bosson said he was not against competition, oor did he want to return to the tight regu-lation of the past. But he said

unbridled competition had created a "jungle" from which only a handful of large carriers could emerge. He warned that if this happens, the surviving airlines would put up fares sharply.

Faced with labor unrest and galloping unemployment, the government last month abandoned a plan to lay off 4,000 Air France workers, Mr. Bosson said the government wasurgently seekmg a bail-out plan for the compa-ny and would "do its duty" as a shareholder."Everyone knows that the situation cannot remain the way it is," he said.

Airline analysts said that with a smaller passenger base than either British Airways of the German carrier Lufthansa, Air France is vulnerable to price-based competition in Europe.

Carlton to Buy **U.K.'s Central** Independent TV

LONDON — Carlton Commu-nications PLC said Monday it would buy Central Independent Television PLC for £624 million (\$922.3 million), a transaction that would create Britain's largest privately owned hroadcaster.

Shares of Central jumped 18 per-

Shares of Central jumped 18 percent on the day, closing on London's stock exchange at 2,560 pence, up 392. Carlton's shares rose 28 pence, to 795.

Acquiring the regional broadcaster for central England would give Carlton control of 22 percent of total British advertising spending and 30 percent of the ad revenue on the Independent Television Network, the group of regional sta-Network, the group of regional sta-tions that make up one of Britain's four broadcast networks. The company would reach about 20 million viewers, or 36 percent of the coun-

try's population.
Only two of Britain's four television networks are commercial enterprises funded by advertising revenue. The other two are state-owned, being operated by the BBC.

Analysts and media executives say the acquisition, which would position Carlton to compete for British broadcast rights to major sports and entertainment programs, is the first of what could be many mergers that television companies will have to go through if the broadcasting industry in Britain is to remain in British hands.

"Everyone's been expecting this since the government gave the go ahead for mergers last week." Belinda Clifton, media analyst at NatWest Securities Ltd., said.

The government last week relaxed rules that had banned mergers among the large television sta-tions that constitute the Independent Television Network.

Carlton said it would finance the acquisiooo by issuing common and preference shares with a nominal value of 5 pence each and by paying Central £304 million in cash. The acquisition values each Central share at £26. Carlton already

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since 1987. Central's shareholders a bondholders are being offered mix-and-match arrangement und which they can choose various p portions of cash, new Carlton co mon shares and new Carlton pr erence shares.

Banks Back Debt Plan For Ferruzzi

MILAN — The debt-crippy Ferruzzi group said on Monday had won the backing of enot bank creditors to be able to pu rescue plan into effect. The group, which had threater to file for bankruptcy over its 2 trillion lire (\$17.8 hillion) debt, s

it had received the backing of 85 percent of creditors it needed for the plan to go ahead.

But a question mark still by over the rescue after a group foreign banks said they needed m

time to evaluate the plan, one of largest corporate salvage operatiever mounted in Europe. The foreign banks, including Citibank of the United States : Britain's Barclays Bank PLC, s they were still committed to rea

ing an accord but could not m the Ferruzzi deadline. Ferruzzi, which is being run b creditor-appointed manageme

by Monday night. The conglomerate said it wo go ahead with a shareholde meeting for holding company F ruzzi Finanziaria SpA Tuesday a its main subsidiary. Montedis

SpA, oo Wednesday. Meanwhile, Price Waterhouse Co. Ferruzzi's former auditor, s the company had deliberately ments of acceptance for 39 percent out to hide the true state of its of Central's share capital. It has counts. (Reuters, Bloombe

Four-Day Week: a Dangerous Fantasy

By Reginald Dale

International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — Desperate to find new
ways of creating jobs, Europeans are chasing
a dangerous fantasy. It is that if they work
fewer bours a week, they will somehow slay the monster of unemployment that is gnaw-ing at the Continent's social fabric. "Work less and we'll all work" is the retrain

cheerfully taken up by Italian trade unions and unthinkingly parroted in other European Community countries. The idea is that everyone should share whatever work is available. Such thinking has already led Volkswagen AG's workers in Germany to accept a four-day week and reduced pay in exchange for

the company agreeing not to lay off a third of the work force. Now, enthusiasts are seizing on the Volkswagen pact as the model for a new social contract that will lead to a happier, more productive society.

But the reality is that, while work-sharing may help companies such as Volkswagen get

through a difficult patch, it is not going to solve Europe's deep-scated problem of structural unemployment. On the contrary, the risk is that it will reduce the pressure for Europe to change its ways and thus do more harm than good. harm than good.

Rather than create employment, a general four-day week would probably make companies even less competitive and further limit Europe's growth potential. Permanently shrinking working hours is as dangerous for the Continent in the long term as the mindless trend toward corporate downsizing at all costs. A glance at Europe's main competitors should be enough to sound alarm bells. Europeens already work fewer hours than Ameri-

peans already work fewer hours than Americans and Japanese, and yet they have the highest unemployment. The Japanese, who work the longest hours, have the lowest. Germany, which has the shortest working hours of all, is currently suffering the biggest surge of unemployment of any major indus-

The belief that in any economy there is a fixed amount of work, to be divvied up as required, has long been considered a popular

Yet the defusion that work-sharing can be a panacea for Europe's crisis is no longer limited

Work-sharing, by easing pressure for Europe to change its ways, could do more harm than good.

to its traditional advocates on the left. It is increasingly espoused by centrists and conservatives, particularly in France and Germany, not to mention the EC Commission.

And with EC unemployment heading for a shocking 12 percent, the trade unions have become much more amenable to the idea of at least limited pay cuts, if they are necessary to preserve jobs.

But there is enounous confusion. It is not clear whether work-sharing advocates are saying that the four-day week should be per-manent—that there should be an irreversible move to a three-day weekend — or whether they believe it should apply to all workers, even in successful companies.

It is important to understand what worksharing can and cannot do.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

When companies get into difficulties, it is quite normal to introduce short-time work-ing. There is nothing wrong if that is volun-

tarily extended to include the kind of deal just made at Volkswagen.

In Volkswagen's case, work-sharing suits both the company and the unions. It keeps people off the dole and buys industrial peace at least for a sbort period.

But it does not address the company's basic operational problems. And while it may prevent the loss of existing jobs, it is certainly not going to create any.

If work-sharing is not accompanied by a proportionate reduction in wages, it will raise unit costs and make companies less competitive. But there is still strong resistance to accepting the full pay cuts.

And even if the wage cuts are made, there are likely to be additional overhead costs in retaining more workers than necessary. What Europeans need to focus on is cutting costs,

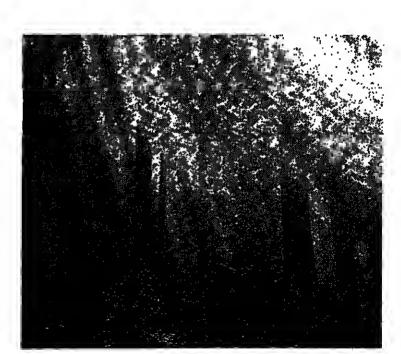
not hours of work. Work-sharing in the words of one leading European official, is "tinkering with the symptoms, not dealing with the disease it-self." Europeans are hardly going to be able to withstand the relembers force of global competition by working less, particularly when their competitors are working longer.

What Europe needs is more labor flexibility and a serious shake-up of its over-generous social security systems. Somehow, it needs to recapture the entrepreneurial spirit.

Above all, it needs to understand that if steady growth is to resume, companies ulti-mately have to expand, not shrink; they have to find new forms of business and generate

Otherwise, the risk is that Europe will fall into a downward spiral of falling output, reduced work and ever-shorter working hours—not to mention plummeting morale. That is not the way to create jobs.

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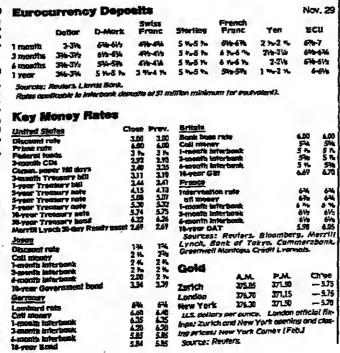
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LARKET DIARY

N.Y. Stocks

cipated that lower oil prices ald keep a lid on inflation and rest rates. On Friday, Iraq aced long-term weapons-moning hy the UN, which could lead he return of Iraq's oil to world kets after a three-year absence-efore its invasion of Kuwait in 2), Iraq produced 3.1 million rels of oil a day. florth Sea Brent blend, the

chmark crude, tumbled 26 s for January delivery in Lon-trading, 10 \$14.22 a barrel, affalling below \$14 a harrel in aday trading. Oo the New York vantile Exchange, the price of et light crude dipped \$1.07 tn 31, after the long Thanksgiving day weekend.

he price of the 30-year U.S. -isury bond rose % point to 100 ... while the yield fell to 6.22 ent, down three basis points, or edredths of a percentage point, no Friday.

Stocks turned mixed late in the with the Dow Jones industrial age closing 6.15 points lower, at 7.80. The transportation index. 50.1 percent majority.

"The catalyst for most of the IEW YORK - Prices for re- action is lower oil prices which ed and crude oil products and have produced a knee-jerk reaction ks of oil-producing companies in gold, a rally in bonds and a rally to a five-year low on Monday, in transportation stocks, said concerns that Iraq's agreent with the United Nations at Dean Witter Reynolds. Gold for December delivery on the Com-The decline boosted bond and modity Exchange fell \$7.80 an

Transportation stocks remained very strong because lower nil prices mean lower costs. UAL Corp., parent of United Airlines, was up 3% at 1481/4, while Federal Express jumped 1 % to 68%.

Shares of major oil companies were lower. Decliners included Texaco, which fell 1/2 to 63%. Mobil. which was down 1/4 at 75, and Atlantic Richfield, which turnhled 11/2 to

uve issue, climbing % to 47% in

gentine oil and gas concern said it expects to report a roughly \$200 million fourth-quarter gain. The \$200 million represents a gain from an agreement under which Total Austral and its partners will explore and develop YPF's Tierra Del Fue-go nffshnre nil and gas properties. Among the other actives were American depositary receipts of Volvo AB, which dropped 2 to 46½. A Swedish federaunn of small shareholders said it would appeal

Pollar Fails to Pierce Key Mark Barrier

of 1.7138 DM, and dealers said

Foreign Exchange

ad steadily weakened after it ed to break above the key barri-

Against other currencies, the dol-lar slipped to 1.4905 Swiss francs 22.25 yen, up from 108.85 yen, as 8ysts said the Bank of Japan was 8crted to help the helper and 1.4985 francs from 5.9225 acted to help the beleaguered nese stock market by cutting

impled by Our Staff From Dispatches

REW YORK — The dollar fell Hans Tietmeyer, the Bundesbank inst most major currencies on president, who said the German anday after failing to break central bank's top priority remains ough a key resistance level controlling the money supply. That first the Deutsche mark in spite was viewed as significant because Tarong U.S. borne sales, the growth of Oernmany's machine the growth of Oernmany supplies the gr percent to 6.5 percent. Provisional figures for growth in October showed growth of 6.8 percent, cooling speculation that the bank might ease rates this month.

Some dealers said the dollar may of 1.7250 DM. Many market benefit from a series of U.S. data ers had expected the dollar to expected in the near term. "The after it was announced that of existing U.S. homes in Octor rose to the highest level in 14 week," said Amy Smith, analyst at the advisory service IDEA.

\$1.4895, up from \$1.4790. (AFX, Knight-Ridder, Reuters)

The Dow

Daily closings of the

Dow Jones industrial average

AMEX Most Actives

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NYSE Most Actives

NationsBank was the most ac-

dividend related trading. YPF SA was second, dropping 11/4 to 24%, despite the fact the Ar-

in court if the planned Volvo-Renault merger is approved by only a

[Bloomberg, AP, Reuters, UPI]

NASDAQ Diary Dec 91 Dec 91 Dec 95 Dec 95 Dec 94 Dec 95 De **Paramount Can Appeal QVC Ruling**

AFP-Extel News NEW YORK — Paramount Communications Inc. has been given permission to proceed with an appeal against a Delaware court decision last week that would overturn most of the company's takeover defenses,

according to a U.S. cable television report on Monday.

The report said that Paramount's appeal would be heard on Dec. 7 after the Delaware Supreme Court said there were grounds for a challenge to a ruling in favor of QVC Network Inc., which has made a hostile bid for Paramount. QVC claimed Paramount's defenses, including a "poison pill" 1792 500 hostile bid release discounted shares to existing shareholders in the event of 1892 500 hostile bid release discounted shares to existing shareholders in the event of 1892 500 hostile bid release discounted shares to existing shareholders in the event of 1892 500 hostile bid release discounted shares to existing shareholders in the event of 1892 500 hostile bid release for the property of the prope

a hostile bid, worked in favor of a rival bid for Paramount by Viacom Inc. QVC and Viacom have agreed to freeze bidding activity until the legal

EUROPEAN FUTURES High Low Prev. Class GERMAN GOVERNMENT SUND (LIFFE) industrials 1,240 1,246 1,245 1,245 1,245 1,245 1,237 1,237 1,207 1,207 1,212 1,202 N.T. 1,207 N,T, 1,207 Est. Soles 71,896 , Prev. soles Open Interest 116,861 BRENT CRUDE O(L (IPE)

Est. sales 541. Prev. Stiles 441. est 9,937. Spot Commodities

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THE MONEY REPORT at the

Brazil Reschedules Its Bank Debt

NEW YORK (AP) - Brazil, struggling with the largest foreign debt of any developing country, reached a milestone Monday with the signing of an agreement to reschedule \$35 billion it owes to foreign banks and other

private creditors. Brazil is the last major Latin American debtor to work out a so-called Brady deal. Such plans have been crucial in ending the debt crisis that threatened the existence of some U.S. banks and plunged Latin America

into the economic stagnation of the 1980s.

However, the deal will not become final until the country works out an

However, the deal will not become final until the country works out an agreement on economic reform with the International Monetary Fund. The creditors have set an April 15 deadline for that accord.

Under the new deal, banks forgive some of the loans. In exchange, Brazil turns the loans into 30-year bonds, and purchases U.S. Treasury bonds to back them up. The loans are then safer for creditors, and can be sold like other types of bonds.

Strong 4th Quarter Forecast for U.S.

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The National Association of Business Economists, a panel of top business forecasters, said in its latest quarterly forecast that gross domestic product would accelerate to a robust growth rate of 3.3 percent in the fourth quarter from 2.8 percent in the third.

But the panel predicted that growth would slow to a rate barely exceeding 2.5 percent in 1994. It also predicted that the unemployment rate would be 6.5 percent by the end of 1994, down only slightly from 6.9 percent forecast for this year. The rate was 6.8 percent in October.

Separately, the National Association of Realtons said sales of previous-

by owned homes shot up 3.6 percent in October to the highest level in 14 years. Many analysts had expected an increase of only 1 pertent.

Sales advanced in every region and the realtors said home buyers remained active in November.

(Remers, AP)

Equitable Recasts Donaldson, Lufkin NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — The Equitable Cos. said Monday that it would restructure its ownership of Donaidson, Lufkin &

Jenrette Securities Corp. in an effort to strengthen the capital position of its life insurance subsidiary. Equitable said it would use proceeds from a private debt offering of \$304 million to purchase about 61 percent of the securities unit which is now held by Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. The remaining 39 percent will remain with Equitable Life. Equitable said earlier this year it was considering a partial sale of DLJ to the public. (Knight Ridder, AP)

For the Record

The U.S. Supreme Court agreed to decide if all long-distance telephone companies, not just American Telephone & Telegraph Co., must file their rates with the Federal Communications Commission. (Bloomberg) NEC Corp. said it would spend \$200 million to expand its memory chip plant in Roseville, Calif.

Noranda Inc. said it has sold 12 million common shares in Noranda Forest Inc. to a group of underwriters, which will reoffer them to the public for 144 million Canadian dollars (\$108.3 million). (Knight-Ridder)

Weekend Box Office The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES -- "Mrs. Doubtfire," featuring the cross-dressing antics of Robin Williams, led the box office over the Thanksgiving weekend. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers based on Friday ticket

į	sies and estimated sales for	Saturday and Sunday.	
	1, "Mrs. Doubifire" 2, "Addoms Family Values" 3, "A Perfect World" 4, "The Three Auskeleers" 5, "Carliba's Way" 6, "My Lille" 7, "We're Bock!" 8, "Nightmare Sefore Christmas" 9, "Man's Best Friend" 10, "The Plana"	120th Century Fax) (Paramount) (Warne Brathers (Wait Disney Pictures) (Universal) (Columbia Pictures) (Universal) (Touchstone Pictures) (Mee Line Chema) (Attractas)	 SZZ.i million STAZ million STAZ million STAZ million SAZ million SAZ million SAZ million SAZ million

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U.S. FUTURES

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Italy's 'Disturbers' Quiet Down

Fewer Firms Now Pay for Peace at Annual Meetings

By James Hansen

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Special to the Herald Tribune
MILAN — They are one of corporate Italy's dirty little secrets - the disturbatori, the disturbers or professional claques that get paid under the table not to disrupt a company's annual shareholders' meeting.

Ownership of as little as one share in a company gives them the right to take the floor. at annual meetings and talk for hours on subjects such as the chairman's taste in ties or ask hundreds of detailed questions that companies are for the most part required to answer. Legal remedies were few, and Italian

managers generally preferred to pay for quiet. The practice has been widespread. The most famous of the disturbers, a white-collar employee of the Italian state telephone com-pany named Marco Bava, has claimed to be a paid consultant to more than a third of the companies listed on Milan's stock exchange.

Mr. Bava, who takes time off from his work

at the telephone company to attend annual meetings, speaks for hours in assemblies, often asking more than 200 questions requiring for-mal answers. He denied he was in the business of disturbing annual meetings. "If I ask a lot of questions," he says, "it's only because there are many things I need to know.":
But Mr. Bava's alternate career came to a

screeching halt in August when, during a Ferruzzi group shareholders' meeting, he attacked the management team that had been sent in to try to salvage something out of the Ferruzzi financial disaster.

The new chairman of Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA and its Montedison SpA unit, Guido Rossi, then disclosed that former Ferruzzi managers paid Mr. Bava 27 million lire (\$15,900) in 1991 and 1992 to keep his mouth

After that, Mr. Bava said, "all the big groups" cut off their "consulting arrange-ments" with him. He attributed this change of heart to the "weakness of the entrepre-neurial spirit" in Italy and says he now will spend his time off from the phone company seeking international purchasers prepared to take companies such as Fiat SpA, Ferruzzi and Olivetti SpA out of the hands of what he calls the "incompetents" who now run them.

Given the questionable accounting practices and disdain for minority shareholders

'If I ask a lot of questions, it's only because there are many things I need to know. Marco Bava, a reputed disturber.

that have characterized Italian corporate life. there may have been good reason to pay Mr. Bava and 20 or so others like him not to ask embarrassing questions.

The wind, though, seems to be changing Two prominent practitioners of the disturba-tore trade have been convicted of extortion in the wake of the Banco Ambrosiano scandal, the 1970s bank failure that led to the apparent suicide of the banker Roberto Calvi, who was found hanged in London.

The two, Lorenzo Jarach and Bruno Agazzi were convicted in July in a Milan court over their role in the bank failure. Between them, the pair had taken more than half a million dollars from Mr. Calvi for not asking embar-

told judges: "My husband told me it was a peculiarity of the Milan business environment peculiarity of the Milan business environment. The bank's management wanted to avoid problems arising in shareholders' meetings."

(حكذات الديمل

The so-called clean hands corruption scandal now sweeping Italy has also made it diffi-cult to make such corporate blackmail payments. Finding more or less legal ways to pay off the disturbers had long been a problem.

"We handled most of these payments as consulting fees, others as subscriptions to unknown agencies or through the purchase of advertising in unlikely publications," said a corporate insider who asked not to be named.

The disturbatori are not a uniquely Italian phenomenon. In Japan, guaranteeing the tran-quility of shareholders' assemblies has been a monopoly of the yakuza, Japanese gangsters. The chairman and two other executives of Kirin Brewery Co. announced their resigns tions this summer after revelations they had paid bribes of 33 million yen (\$305,000) to guarantee the silence of shareholders at the last annual meeting. The system worked. That meeting was concluded in 24 minutes.

Bot it is probably in Italy that the peculiar trade reached its highest development. Now that it seems to be on the way out, it is bound bound to leave a certain oostalgia behind.

Stories will be told of the time Cesare Romiti, the Fiat managing director, had first the microphone and then the lights shut off in an unsuccessful attempt to cut off Mr. Bava, or the 95-year-old disturber Alberto Scocchera declaiming on the quality of his love life and his long-ago service as a cavalry officer, or Maurizio Bermzzi keeping a Pirelli SpA meeting going until 2 A.M. with observations on the graphic design of the company's annual report.

Shareholders Lash Out at Volvo Board

STOCKHOLM - Swedish shareholders want to curb the power of Pehr Gyllenhammar, chairman of Volvo AB, and his board regardless of whether they approve or reject a merger with Renault of France next week,

This could mean that the board's hattle to secure shareholder approval of the contested deal could be so costly as to be almost a defeat, Swedish newspapers said Monday.

The Fourth National Pension Insurance Fund. a Swedish pension fund whose 7.5 percent voting stake makes it the largest shareholder in Volvo after Renault, said it would "take the initiative and form a committee to prepare an election for the Volvo board."

Thomas Halvorsen, manager of the fund, said that it had decided to act because of "the erosion of confidence in the board of Volvo." Such action is unusual in Swed-

ish industry, where pension and insurance funds and shareholders' groups rarely question boardroom decisions or try to unseat directors. The fund announced last week

that it would vote to approve the merger of Volvo and Renault at an extraordinary shareholders' meeting scheduled for Dec. 7. Volvo said it hoped the fund's

decision tipped the balance in favor of approving the accord, which will leave 35 percent of the shares of the combined company in Volvo hands and the remainder with Renault. Shareholders representing 21 per-

cent of the votes in Volvo have said they would back the merger, while investors holding 7 percent have said they would oppose. WASA, a Swedish insurer with 0.3 percent of the Volvo votes, said Monday it would oppose the merger.

The insurance companies Skandia Group Försäkrings AB and Trygg-Hansa Gruppen, which 10gether hold 9.5 percent of the votes. have not yet decided or openly stated their opinions. Also major bankcontrolled pension funds representing 16 percent of the votes have not made public their stands. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX)

Clinton, Kohl Pledge to Meet GATT Deadline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany pledged Monday to do all they could to reach an internationa trade agreement by the Dec. 15 deadline, the White House

Mr. Clinton and Mr. Kohi. in a half-hour telephone talk "exchanged views on their recent meetings with Chinese leaders and discussed plans on the upcoming NATO summit, a spokeswoman said. They also discussed "their mutual commitment" in getting the accord under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade "done by mid-December," she said.

Mr. Clinton's "fast-track" authority, which makes a proposed trade agreement immune to amendments when it is presented to the U.S. Congress for approval, expires Dec. 15. (AFX, Reuters) Dec. 15.

London FTSE 100 Index CAC 40 2200 2100 1200 2000 1900 / 1700 2900 J J A S O N 1800 J'J'A S'O'N Exchance Index Monday Prev. **CBS Trend** -0.51 136.10 135.80 Amsterdem 7,109.20 -0.20 Brussels 7.095,33 -0.19 2.043.43 2.047.24 Frankfurt DAX Frankfurt FAZ 785.49 788.25 -0.35 Helsinki 1,524.04 -1.09 HEX 1.507.39 London Financial Times 30 2.395.80 2.369.30 +1.12 3,135,80 +0.78 London FTSE 100 3,111.40 Madrid General Index 295.54 297.83 -0.77 MHAN 1.199.00 1,194,00 **Paris CAC 40** 2,119.30 2,120.62 -0.06 Affaersvæerlden 1,529.35 Stockholm 1,507,07 -1.46Vienoa Stock Index 446.59 -0.11 446.10 Zurich 940.90 -0.11 Sources: Reuters, AFI

Investor's Europe

Frankturt

Very briefly:

Goldsmith in a best seller called

"The Trap," which says free trade will only bring massive unemploy-

ment to Europe.
This French philosophical rejec-

arguments about farm exports and

movie industries that have paralyzed

ibsidies to the French aircraft and

 Varta AG said it would drastically cut its 1993 dividend and that it could not exclude skipping the payout. The battery maker, which paid 10 Deutsche marks 185.541 last year, said profit was sharply lower in the first nine months of 1993 than 1992 as sales fell 8 percent, to 1.56 billion DM. The company's shares tumbled 6.1 percent, to 315 DM. Neckermann Versand AG, a German mail-order subsidiary of Karstadt

AG, plans to buy an Austrian competitor, the mail-order unit of Kastner & Other Handels AG. A price was not disclosed for the deal.

Eastern Germany's industrial output rose 9.2 percent in September from the like month a year earlier and 11.5 percent from August, reflecting seasonal factors. Factory orders were up 19.7 percent in the 12-month period and 23.9 percent from August,

Dalgety PLC bought Paragon Petcare, a European pet-food company, from British Petroleum Co. for £42 million (\$62.1 million). BP said the sale was part of its "managed exit" from its nutrition business • General Electric Co.'s General Electric Capital Corp., will huy Diamond

Engineered Space Inc. of Cleveland, Ohio, which rents and sells modular buildings, from AAF Industries PLC of Britain for £18.4 million. Denmark's central bank cut the interest rate on certificates of deposit by one-quarter percentage point, to 7.25 percent. Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters

TRADE: German Pressure on France to Grow as GATT Deadline Looms

Continued from Page 13

instinct is to look to the state and be suspicious of the market." Germany, on the other hand, de-

spite a flood of cheap exports from Eastern Europe and an unemployment problem as severe as the French, has proven committed to removing trade barriers, confident of its ability to exploit fast-growing markets in Asia, and firm in its conviction that a world trade accord would help ease Europe's severe economie problems.

"GATT is positive for Germany. so we tell our farmers to get out of the way," said Heinz Schimmelbusch, the chief executive of the we sell high-speed trains and fightlarge Frankfurt based metals company. Metalgesselsehaft AG. reaction in times of difficulty is to "GATT has to come through, we're talking essentials. But I'm afraid French industry has a lot of second thoughts about GATT and uses the agricultural issue as a shield,"

The likes of Mr. Schimmelhusch scarcely exist in France. While it is easy to find French industrialists who have severe reservations about free trade, like Jacques Calvet of

PSA Peugeot Citroën SA or Alain Gomez of Thomson SA, it is difficult to find outspoken advocates of a GATT accord. There is no significant counter-

weight to the powerful French farmers' lobby, and the centrist former economics minister. Raymond Barre, has been almost alone among leading politicians in speak-ing forthrightly in favor of GATT. The French do not have confi-

dence in their economy," said Michel Rainelli, a professor of international commerce at Nice University. "It's a paradox. We're the world's fourth-largest exporter, ers to Korea and laiwa say we must protect ourselves because the competition is unfair."

While the effect of the end of the Cold War has been felt particularly acute in Germany because of reuni fication, French society has also been disoriented by the end of the old distinctions between Left and

Right. These difficulties have sparked a

widespread belief in France that have no social protection. GATI the basic tenet of GATT - that means the progressive elimination free trade is good because it will of jobs in Europe through ever more produce wealth and ultimately jobs - is false. Most recently this view In Germany, however, even as has been forcefully argued by the British-French financier Sir James

cheap steel pulls in from Russia and steelworkers complain that they are "the last victims of Stalinism," the commitment to free trade remains strong. Berthold Huber, the chief wage

tion of GATT goes well beyond the negotiator for the LG. Metall labor union, representing over 3 million metal workers, said: "We are against protectionism. It is not in the negotiations and prompted com- anybody's interest to exclude the mentary in Europe suggesting that GATT stands for "General Agreement to Talk and Talk."

majority of the world's population from the improvements in living standards offered by free trade. Of "GATT will only do harm," said
Jacques Robin, a prominent French
sociologist. "We cannot compete
against industries in Southeast Asia
where the workers, often children,

INVESTMENT FUNDS



way to take part in new Japanese investment opportunities will select

JAPAC FUND

Swiss Equity Investment Fund investing in Japanese shares since 1970.



MIDLAND: HSBC Holdings Replaces Executives Continued from Page 13 "He was part of the fire brigade Banks, with a mandate to take

may have felt that, with HSBC taking increasing control of Midland, his role was being downgraded. He art, said. is widely credited with turning the bank around since being brought in as part of an attempt in 1991 to resone Midland, which then was facing large write-offs because of bad loans and other nonperform-

MANACEMENT RECULATIONS

ARTICLE 13 - MANAGEMENT FEE

ARTICLE 19 - COSTS BORNE BY THE FUND

The Fund will bear the following costs:

Luxembourg, November 8, 1993.

THE DEPOSITARY BANK

BANQUE SCANDINAVE

A LUXEMBOURG S.A.

MANACEMENT RECULATIONS

ARTICLE 13 - MANACEMENT FEE

The Fund will bear the following costs:

Luxembourg, November 8, 1993.

THE DEPOSITARY BANK

BANQUE SCANDINAVE

A LUXEMBOURG S.A.

ARTICLE 19 - COSTS BORNE BY THE FUND

New Version:

ARTICLE 9 - ISSUE PRICE

(modifications taking effect on January I, 1994).

placement of the units.

•:

sent in to get a grip on a situation strong remedial action. In that that was out of control. Terry case, HSBC was widely said to have Smith, an analyst at Collins Stew-

Mr. Whitson, Mr. Pearse's designated successor, also has been praised for turning around trou-bled institutions. In 1990, he was made executive director of HSBC's American unit, Marine Midland

S-E-BANKEN FUND

Referring to the version dated May 27, 1993, the following

The issue price of units in a Sub-Fund includes the set asset value of a unit in that Sub-Fund calculated in accordance with Article 7 of

these Regulations, increased by a commission which will not exceed 1% of the net asset value; this commission includes all commissions payable to banks and financial establishments taking part in the

The Management Company is entitled to a commission at an annual rate of 1.75%, on all sub-funds. This fee is based on the net assets of each relevant Sub-Fund. A twelfth of this rate being payable at the end of each month and based on the net assets of each Sub-Fund of the last valuation of the respective month.

All taxes owed on the Fund's assets and income,

All other costs and expenses are not to be borne by the Fund.

Bank and brokerage fees for transactions in securities making up the Pand's portfolio, as well as fees on transfers referring to redemptions of units,

S-E-BANKEN FUND MANACEMENT COMPANY S.A.

* Remuneration to the Management Company (Article 13).

The specific fees and expenses of each Sub-Fund are payable by that Sub-Fond. All other fees and expenses shall be shared by all the Sub-Funds in proportion to their net assets at that time. Any commitments, whichever Sub-Fund they relate to, will involve the

NOTICE TO UNITHOLDERS

SKANDIFOND EQUITY FUND

Referring to the version dated April I, 1993, the following modifications have been brought about.

The issue price of units in a Sub-Fund includes the net asset value of a unit in that Sub-Fund calculated in accordance with Article 7 of these Regulations, increased by a commission which will not exceed 1% of the net asset value; this commission includes all commissions payable to banks and financial establishments taking part in the placement of the units.

The Management Company is entitled to a commission at an annual rate of 1.50%, on all sub-funds. This fee is based on the net assets of each relevant Sub-Fund. A twelfth of this rate being payable at the end of each month and based on the net assets of each Sub-Fund of the last valuation of the respective month.

* All taxes owed on the Pund's assets and income,

All other costs and expenses are not to be borne by the Fund.

Bank and brokerage fees for transactions in securities making up the Fund's portfolio, as well as fees on transfers referring to redemptions of units.

SKANDIFOND EQUITY FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.

* Remuneration to the Management Company (Article 13).

The specific fees and expenses of each Sub-Fund are payable by that Sub-Fund. All other fees and expenses shall be shared by all the Sub-Funds in proportion to their net assets at that time.

(modifications taking effect on January I, 1994)

ARTICLE 9 - ISSUE PRICE

modifications have been brought about.

NOTICE TO UNITHOLDERS

With Mitsubishi FRANKFURT - Daimler-Benz AG said Monday it would waited too long to take control.

"With Midland, Whitson will be taking over a strong institution on the rebound," one London-based analyst said. In fact, some British bankers say Midland could be strong enough to lead a new price war, a development perhaps fore-shadowed in Midland's new advertisements proclaiming that it has £1 billion to lend.

"They do seem to be more agssive in their lending, and they have certainly now got the capital to do it," Morgan Stanley's Mr. Collier said.

announce ventures with several Mitsubishi companies on Tuesday. A spokesman said the chairman

Daimler Sets Deal

AFP-Extel News

of Daimler Benz, Edzard Reuter, and top officials of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Mitsubishi Motors Corp., Mitsubishi Electric Corp. and Mitsubishi Corp. would hold a news conference in Berlin. The company declined to elabo-

rate. Industry sources said their cooperation was expected to include some type of joint venture in envi-ronmental technology.

NOTICE TO UNITHOLDERS

SKANDIFOND CURRENCY FUND

MANACEMENT RECULATIONS

(modifications taking effect on January 1, 1994) Referring to the version dated April 1, 1993, the following modifications have been brought about.

ARTICLE 13 - MANAGEMENT FEE

The Management Company is entitled to a commission at an annual rate of 0.80% on single currency sub-funds and 1.10% on multicurrency sub-funds, based on the net assets of each Sub-Fund. A twelfth of these rates being payable at the end of each month and based on the net assets of each Sub-Fund of the last valuation of the respective month.

ARTICLE 19 - COSTS BORNE BY THE FUND

The Fund will bear the following costs: * All taxes owed on the Fund's assets and income,

* Bank and brokerage fees for transactions in securities making up the Fund's portfolio, as well as fees on transfers referring to redemptions of units.

* Remuneration to the Management Company (Article 13). All other costs and expenses are not to be borne by the Fund.

The specific fees and expenses of each Sub-Fund are payable by that Sub-Fund. All other fees and expenses shall be shared by all the Sub-Funds in proportion to their net assets at that time. Luxembourg, November 8, 1993.

THE DEPOSITARY BANK BANQUE SCANDINAVE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.

SKANDIFOND CURRENCY FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.

NOTICE TO UNITHOLDERS

SKANDIFOND BOND FUND

MANACEMENT RECULATIONS (modifications taking effect oo January I, 1994) Referring to the version dated April I, 1993, the following modifications have been brought about.

ARTICLE 9 - ISSUE PRICE

The issue price of units in a Sult-Fund includes the net asset value of a unit in that Sub-Fund calculated in secondance with Article 7 of these Regulations, increased by a commission which will not exceed 1% of the net asset value; this commission includes all commissions payable to banks and financial establishments taking part in the placement of the units.

ARTICLE 13 - MANAGEMENT FEE

The Management Company is entitled to a commission at an annual rate of 0.80% on the single currency bond sub-funds and 1.10% on the multi-currency hand sub-funds, based on the net assets of each Sub-Fund. A twelfth of these rates being payable at the end of each month and based on the net assets of each Sub-Fund of the last. valuation of the respective month.

ARTICLE 19 - COSTS BORNE BY THE FUND The Fund will bear the following costs:

* All taxes owed on the Fund's assets and income, Bank and brokerage fees for transactions in accurities making up the Fund's portfolio, as well as fees on transfers referring to redemptions of units.

Remuneration to the Management Company (Article 13).

All other costs and expenses are not to be borne by the Fund. The specific fees and expenses of each Sub-Fund ore payable by that Sub-Fund. All other fees and expenses shall be shared by all the Sub-Funds in proportion to their net assets at that time.

Luxembourg, November 8, 1993. THE DEPOSITARY BANK BANQUE SCANDINAVE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.

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SKANDIFOND BOND FUND MANACEMENT COMPANY S.A.

16 Boulevard Royal

L - 2449 Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg B 35 166 NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

SKANDIFOND INTERNATIONAL SICAV

amendments to the prospectus of the SICAV with effect on 1st January 1994; ISSUE OF SHARES

The Board of Directors of the Company has decided the following

An issue commission of maximum I percent of the Net Asset Value may be charged to investors upon subscribing for shares in the Company. Such commission will be paid to authorised and duly appointed financial institutions.

INVESTMENT ADVISER (paragraph 2,3 and 5)

(paragraph 4)

The Board of Directors of the Company has appointed SKANDIFOND INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMPANY S.A. 16, Boulevard Royal, 1.-2449 Luxembourg, as Investment Adviser responsible for providing investment advice to the Company. SKANDIFOND INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMPANY S.A. is wholly owned by S-E-BANKEN FONDFORVALTNING AB.

An Investment Adviser Agreement was entered into on 2nd August, 1993 with SKANDIFOND INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMPANY SA., Luxenibourg.

Under the terms of this Agreement, the Investment Adviser shall supply the Company with economic and financial information and recommendations regarding the Company's investments. In consideration of its services, the Investment Adviser shall be entitled to a fee at a yearly rate of 1.60 percent of the Net Asset Value of the SKANDIFOND INTERNATIONAL-EMERGING MARKETS PORTFOLIO. A twelfth of this rate being payable at the end of each month and based on the net assets of the last valuation of the respective month.

INVESTMENT MANAGER AND ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT (paragraph 9)

leration of its services, the investment Manager shall be entitled to a global fee at a yearly rate of 0.15%. A twelfth of this rate being payable at the end of each month and based on the net assets of the last valuation of the respective month. This fee does not inclode any value added tax to which it might be subject.

CUSTODIAN AND PAYING AGENT

In consideration of its services, the Custodian will receive a fee at a yearly rate of 0.20 percent of the Net Asset Value of the SKANDIFDND INTERNATIONAL-EMERGING MARKETS PORTFOLID. A twelfth of this rate being payable at the end of each month and based on the net assets of the last valuation of the respective month. This fee does not include any value added tax in which it might be subject. The Company will also pay customary correspondent bank fees.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The investor looking for a profitable

For further information. please contact 4121/317 28 09



Latin America 9.00

Latin 10.00

11.00

11.00

A New 12.00

14.00

15.00

16.00

17.00

Partner 17.00

Landon 8.00

10.00

MARK YOUR

AGENDA NOW!

And join us for the fifth biennial Latin American conference being held at the Hyatt Carlton Hotel on June 9 and 10.

> FOR FURTHER INFORMATION please contact: Sarah Whitefield

International Herald Tribune

63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH

Tel: (44 71) 836 4802 Fax: (44 71) 836 0717

INTER AMERICAN

Herald Eribune

10.00

Registered Office; Luxembourg – 2, Boulevard Royal

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS Payment of Interim Dividend

A net Interim Dividend of US\$ 0.70 per ordinary share and US\$ 0.80 per preferred share will be paid for the current fiscal year.

Such dividend will be payable at the offices of the paying agents listed below, subject to the laws and regulations applicable in each country, starting December 10th, 1993, against surrender of coupon no. 32 of the ordinary share certificates and coupon no. 11 of the preferred share certificates.

P.C. Luxembourg B-6734

in Luxembourg: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg;

- in Switzerland: Crédit Suisse, Banca Commerciale Italiana;

- in France: Lazard Frères & Cie.;

- in the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerzbank;

- in Great Britain: S.G. Warburg & Co. and Lazard Brothers & Co.;

- in the Netherlands: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank; - in Belgium: Banque Bruxelles Lambert.

The Principal Paying Agent Banque Internationale à Luxembourg Société Anonyme

NOTICE TO UNITHOLDERS SKANDIFOND FAR EAST

MANACEMENT RECULATIONS

(modifications taking effect on January 1, 1994) Referring to the version dated April 1, 1993, the following modifications have been brought about.

New Version:

ARTICLE 9 - ISSUE PRICE

The issue price of units in a Sub-Fund includes the net asset value of a unit in that Sub-Fund calculated in accordance with Article 7 of these Regulations, increased by a commission which will not exceed 1% of the net asset value; this commission includes all commissions payable to banks and financial establishments taking part in the

ARTICLE 13 - MANAGEMENT FEE

The Management Company is entitled in a commission at an annual rate of 1.50%, based on the net assets of each Sub-Fund. A twelfth of this rate being payable at the end of each month and based on the net assets of each Sub-Fund of the last valuation of the

ARTICLE 19 - COSTS BORNE BY THE FUND The Fund will bear the following costs:

- * All taxes owed on the Fund's assets and income,
- Bonk and brokerage fees for transactions in securities making up the Fund'o portfolio, as well as fees on transfers referring to redemptions of units,
- Remuneration to the Management Company (Article 13).

All other costs and expenses are not to be borne by the Fund.

The specific fees and expenses of each Sub-Fund are payable by that Sub-Fund. All other fees and expenses shall be shared by all the Sub-Funds in proportion to their net assets at that time. Luxembourg, November 8, 1993.

THE DEPOSITARY BANK BANQUE SCANDINAVE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.

SKANDIFOND FAR EAST MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.

Monday's Clesing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[مكدا من الأصل]

1.540.28

TOKYO - Japan's top eight life insurers, among the world's largest institutional investors, said Monday their cushions of unrealized profits on stock holdings was wearing thin.
This is likely to force the compa-nies to diversify into safer securities

and to curb equity investments. The insurers said they still had unrealized profits on their books, even though the Nikke stock index has fallen 59 percent from its 1989 peak. The index plunged Monday by 3.87 percent, to 16,078.71. The companies said unrealized profits for the most exposed of the insurers would disappear if the index fell to 15,000.

The companies also said asset growth slowed in the half year ended Sept. 30, as income from premiums fell and insurance claims rose.

Nippon Life Insurance Co., the largest insurer, said its unrealized profits totaled 4.49 trillion yen at the end of September. A spokesman estimated the figure had fallen to 3. trillion yen with the index near

Continued from Page 1

the next century, the market could

rise to 10 million units a year, put-

ting it in the same league as the

United States and Europe.
We have to enter the market

early to carve out a share," the

Getting in on growth in China is

especially important because Japa-

Three nutomakers, meanwhile,

have become much tougher com-

petitors, in part because they emu-

lated Japanese management and

nese domestic car sales are slump-

SEOUL -Siemens AG has offered to reduce its

Siemens, which makes Germany's Inter-City

bid price in a last-ditch effort to win South Korea's

lucrative high-speed train project, a company executive and politicians said Monday.

Express train, sent an official letter to the Trans-

portation Ministry two weeks ago, offering in cut 10 percent off its bid, lowering it to around \$2.115 billion, n Siemens executive said.

The Transportation Ministry named GEC

Alsthom in August as the likely winner after the Anglo-French consortium offered to provide roll-

ficial warned on Monday.

cy had run its course after n Com-

munist Party meeting this month called for "high, healthy growth." Mr. Hwa said domestic output in

مكنامن الأصل

The Siemens move galvanized the opposition

Democratic Party into urging the government to review its selection of GEC Alsthom, which makes

the French Train à Grande Vitesse, or TGV, as

linking Seoul to the southeastern port of Pusan.

priority bidder for the 410-kilometer (250-mile) line

"Now that a better offer is in hand, the govern

He said that Siemens had even offered to come

down to around \$2 billion, a price that Siemens

said did not include "lobbying cost." Siemens has accused GEC Alsthom of lobbying South Korean

ment must reconsider the selection from scratch."

an official of the Democratic Party said.

1993 would grow 12 to 13 percent. adding this was not appropriate for continued long-term growth. Inflation in China's 35 major cit-

ies averaged an annual 21.1 percent in Ocinber, Mr. Hwa parily blamed inflation on a surge in the money supply in the first half of the year, to 54 percent above year-earlier levels.

Taiwan Shares Soar As Nationalists Win **Many Local Ballots**

23 county magistrate and mayoral posts at stake on Saturday, the TAIPEI - Taiwan's stock market soared 5.3 percent Monday as investors reacted with euphoria to the ruling Nationalist Party's tietory in local government elections over the weekend.

Brokers said the election result lifted a cloud of political uncertainty and suggested Taiwan's transition to democracy, which began with the lifting of marrial law in 1987, could proceed smoothly next year.

The stock market's weighted index closed 220.52 points higher, at 4.384.51. its highest close for more than five months, in heavy trading.

The election results imply a stable political situation and higher willingness from domestic and foreign institutions to invest in Taiwan from now on, especially when liquidity is still fairly loose," said Bar-ty Lin of Jardine Fleming Securities.

The Nationalists confounded idespread predictions of a setback in the polls and won 15 of the

same number they held previously. The Democratic Progressive Party, the opposition party that wants Taiwan to abandon its official goal

of reunification with China. saw its posts drop to six from seven. Independents won the other two.

The victory by the Nationalists. widely seen as Taiwan's pro-business party, was expected to strengthen husiness confidence and encourage industrial investment.

Brokers said the removal of political uncertainty let investors refocus on long-term positive factors which the market had not yet fully absorbed, including interest-rate cuts in recent months and plans to ease restrictions on foreign investment in the market.

Some institutions have estimated that the index will move into the range between 5,000 and 6,000 in the first half of next year.

Investor's Asia Hong Kong Singapore Tokyo Hang Seng Nikkei 225 Strails Times 8000 -7000 May 14-44 16000 J J A S O h 1993 A S O N 1700 J J A S O'N Monday Prev. Exchange Index Chang Close 9,274.42 -2,82 Hong Kong Hang Seng 9.012.77 Singapore Straits Times 2,098.92 2,107.98 -0.43 2,010.30 2,043.10 -1.61 Sydney All Ordinaries Nikkei 225 16,078.71 16,726.37 -3.87 Tokyo 972.10 976.34 -0.43 Kuala Lumpur Composite 1,295.51 1,309.57 -1.07 Bangkok Seout Composite Stock 804.54 805.51 -0.12 Weighted Price 4,163.99 +5.30 Taipei 4.384.51 -1.82 Manila Composite 2,332,29 2,375,59 -0.38 Jakarta Stock Index 520.46 522.42 New Zeeland NZSE-40 2,042.55 2,058.20 -0.76

Very briefly:

Bombay

National Index

 Isuzu Motors Ltd. expects to dismiss 1,000 factory contract workers when their employment term expires to October 1994, a spokesman said. Mazda Motor Corp. said it was laying off 25,000 employees in Japan for one day, its second such move in the past week.

Closed

 Honda Motor Co. will supply drive shafts for front-engine, front-wheel-drive cars to Mitsubish Motors Corp., cutting costs for both companies. Japan's motor vehicle exports in October plummeted 25.4 percent from a year earlier, to 350,559 units, the seventh straight month of decline, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association said.

• TCBY Enterprises Inc. of the United States plans to open 23 frozenyogurt outlets in China, with the first one set for oext year in Shanghai, the China Daily reported.

• The Hong Kong Futures Exchange said it named Ivers W. Riley, the American Stock Exchange's senior executive vice president, as its next chief executive, effective Jan. 2.

• Shenzhen China Bicycle Co. (Holdings), a major exporter of bicycles, plans a rights issue to raise 460 million yuan (\$79.7 million) for the expansion of its domestic network to 100 shops from 26 at present.

Playmates International Holdings Ltd., the Hong Kong-listed makers of Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles toys, said it would list its toy and property assets separately, in a major corporate restructuring. The new companies are to be called Playmate Properties Holdings Ltd. and Playmates Toys

ing stock, signal systems and other equipment for the project at \$2.3 billion. **World Bank Economist Warns China**

Siemens Trims Seoul Train Bid

BELIING - Despite recent signs that China has given up its austerity drive, the economy is growing too fast and the government must keep a tight grip on money supply to restrain inflation, a World Bank of-

ey is still too high," said Hwa Eth-cheng, a senior "The growth in the issue of monng, a senior economist in the with the index near World Bank's Beijing office, in an (Reuters, Bloomberg) analysis in The People's Daily.

companies in 1978, when China be-

gan its open-door policies. But the big Japanese companies concluded

simply said, We'll study the is-

litical instability.

Some companies estimated 100

ina was too risky.
The conditions were too oner-

The fall in the rate of inflation cannot be considered large," he added. The trade balance continues to worsen. At the end of September, the inflationary pressure remained very high."

Mr. Hwa praised the government for the policy launched in July to cool the economy, saying this had curtailed fixed-asset investment and prevented financial chaos. Many Chinese thought the poli-

AUTOMAKERS: Japanese Lobby for a Chance to Get a Part of China's Fast-Growing Car Market pean companies, the Japanese were ern Europe. They lacked the re-invited to set up ioint-venture anto sources to move into China, even if they had wished to.

Their investment was delayed due to protectionism in the U.S. and the EC," complained Kazuo Yawata, a director of the Ministry said Mr. Kume. "We said of International Trade and Indus-'No.' But instead we should have try's North and East Asia division. This, he explained, forced Japanese to set up local facilities in those areas and gave Western companies

the means to expand into China.

ing for the third straight year. The billion yen (\$935 million) would 15 percent rise in the yen's value have been needed to set up a full-Another factor, some say, is that the Chinese were fearful of letting ainst the dollar this year also has scale facility. But that was deemed dented exports. America'n Big too great a risk given unclear dein major Jananese carmakers that mand for vehicles and China's pohad dealt a body blow to some of America's biggest companies. "The Moreover, in the early 1980s, the Japanese are the smartest people in red Japanese management and Japanese were preoccupied with the world, but sometimes they're reduction techniques.

Along with American and Euro
United States, and later, in West
China's State Planning Committee. the world, but sometimes they're

has a capital stake. And the scale of ed by tariff and tax barriers of from 245 to 300 percent. Nonetheless, its venture is modest. Chinn is likely to import about 300,000 vehicles this year.

tures. These companies are protect-

Of the three large projects. Volkswagen AG of Germany has two and the Citroen unit of France's PSA Peugeot Citroen SA has one. Foreign partners in the three small projects are Pengeot, Chrysler Corp. of the United States, which makes the Jeep, and Daihatsu Motor Co. of Japan.

The minicar projects produce venese companies, Suzuki Motor Co. ket economy, the State Planning

In the end, Beijing established a and Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd., policy of allowing three large, three small and two minicar joint vensual and two minicar joint vensuals. The Japanese projects, however. are limited in scale. Only Suzuki

> "If you don't have any capital and managerial input, you're unable to learn the rules of the game." said Martin Posth, chairman and president of Volkswagen Asia-Pacific Ltd... in Hong Kong. VW. whose Shanghai plant will crank out 100,000 cars this year, is by far the largest carmaker in China.

The Japanese, however, hope their chance will come as China overhauls its motor industry policy. In line with this month's decision hicles with less than 1000cc dis- by the governing Communist Party placement. They are with two Japa- to accelerate its transition to a mar-

Committee is preparing to issue new guidelines next spring. They will aim to rationalize a sector that remains a salient reminder of the inefficiency of central planning, with 131 companies assembling vehicles and more than 4,000 parts makers. The most likely idea: consolidate the companies into groups to foster greater economies of scale.

Officials made it known they would welcome participation by Japanese car paris makers. But it's unclear whether additional Japanese car assemblers will be invited, If not, few parts makers - closely linked to carmakers in keiretsu co porate groupings - would go it

NEXT: How I'W sprinted to the lead among foreign carmakers in China, and the price it is paying.



MALAISE: Plunging Market Underscores Japanese Loss of Confidence

Continued from Page 1

tomed to the government's paternalistic hand over the markets.

.

"The expectation is that somebody has to do something," said Kathy Matsu, the market strategist at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Scourities here. "They always have before."

The problem is that, in addition to the forced stock buying, the government took broad economic steps over the past 18 months that have had no nouceable impact. Officials interest rates have been slashed to

count rate is 1.75 percent — and public works spending has been increased by some \$280 foillion to pump money into the business sys-

shrink this year and corporate profits are tum-

bling. The economists at J.P. Morgan & Co., for instance, forecast that the Japanese economy will contract 0.6 percent this year and will post no growth next year. That compares with a government forecast that the economy will grow 3.3 percent this year.

That weak performance has prompted calls for a big reduction in income taxes, but Mr. Hosokawa recently decided to defer a decision on taxes until early next year, in large measure because he is engaged in a huge sattle to pass bills to clean up the corrupt electoral system.

Yasuhiko Jinza, manager of the stock invest-'Co., the country's largest private investor, de-scribed the market's plunge as dangerous but in line with the fundamental health of the economy and corporate Japan.

He said one of the biggest problems is not so much the government's policies as the way the

government has presented its economic views to the frightened public.

"Measures have come out piecemeal, not as a package." Mr. Jinza said. "And the things they are talking about are all very long-term, like deregulation. That has created the worry that the government does not appreciate the real problems. If they presented the policies as a package, together, it might do more to improve market psychology."

Mr. Jinza said he is doing a modest amount of bargain-bunting, but that the Nikkei index could well fall to 15,000 or so before it hits stiff

"A lot of people are saying that the Finance Ministry should have let the market go last year and we wouldn't be going through this now," said Kevin Korgan, who trades stock index futures contracts here with Lehman Brothers. "At this point, it looks like we're going n lot lower."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF PANCURRI INC.

IS DUE TO TAKE PLACE ON THE 13TH DECEMBER 1993 AT 8 QUEENSWAY HOUSE, QUEEN STREET, ST. HELIER, JERSEY, CHANNEJ, ISLANDS COMMENCING AT 9:00 A.M.

The meeting will have the following agenda:

(1) Election of a Chairman of the Meeting. (2) Election of a Secretary to the Meeting.

(3) 'The Hirectors'/Managers' report. (4) Presentation of the accounts to 30th June 1993 with the

auditor's report.

(5) Discharge to the Directors and the Managers. (6) Election of Directors.

(7) Discharge to the Auditors.

(9) Approval of the remuneration of the Directors and the Auditors.

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The US dollar will move higher, precious metals have been demonstraed; Japanese equities are not in a new built frend.

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Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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SPORTS

Intrum Gets Break in Whitbread

By Keith Wheatley Special to the Herald Tribune

SOUTHAMPTON, England The W60 class sloop Intrum Justitia overtook the crippled New Zealand Endeavour and sailed into the lead of the Whithread 'Round the World Race on Monday after the giant maxi ketch had the top of its smaller mast broken off.

Intrum Justica, under its new Britdozen nautical miles in front.

Endeavour's skipper. Grant Dalton, described the loss of the top six meters of his mizzen mast as a

freakish accident." We came off an awkward wave. broached and lay over, the end re-sult being one of the ends of the very top spreaders got ripped off,"

Sails had been cut down to fit the

have the boat racing at 85 percent

However good that sounded, the 85-foot yacht was still a V8 now firing on seven cylinders.

At the weekend. Endeavour had rounded Prince Edward island 65 miles ahead of Intrum, and with a 116-mile cushion over Merit Cup. According to the latest reports. its nearest rival in the maxi class. The uninhabited rock, 1,200 miles ish skipper Lawrie Smith, was a [1,950 kilometers) southeast of Cape Town, is the halfway point in the 7,500-mile second leg run from Punta del Este, Uruguay, to Free-

mande. Australia. Tokio was just 2.5 miles behind Intrum and second in the W60 class, although fog prevented visual contact. Indeed. Intrum Justitia reported missing a small iceberg by

But at Prince Edward, Intrum's shorter rig and "we are still racing skipper Smith took one of the tacu-

east and straight for Freemantle.

A day later, Intrum had a 59mile lead over Tokio, with the third- and fourth-placed boats more than 100 miles astern.

Intrum's navigator. Marcel van Triest, said by satellite phone that "we are now in a high pressure system with 18 knots of west-northbuilding up, but it probably won't reach us until we pass Kerguelen Island in about three days time."

Smith said "our aim is to hold the current lead for the remaining 3,000 miles to Freemantie. Of course there is always a risk that the northerly boats will get some more wind and gain some on us, but the crew are in high spirits."

to be. The Dutchman had made a

"Within a few hours we expect to heavier breeze. Tokio, followed by could cut at least 50 miles off the managed over the weekend, even before the damage to Endeavor.

The smaller boats were faring better than the maxis, with the speed record for this Whithread having been broken three times since Thursday.

The latest to do so was the Italian entry Brooksfield, which covwest breeze and will continue to ered 394.4 nautical miles in 24 dive south. There is a big hlow hours, for an average of 16.4 knots. The Whithread record for a 24-hour period is 411 miles, set by the Spanish yacht Fortuna in the 1989-

Still, the Endeavour campaign in this 32,000-mile race was far from finished. A spare \$2,000,000 aluminum mast has been kept on standhy at London's Heathrow airport. ready to be airfreighted to wherev-Van Triest, for one, had reason er in the world it is needed.

And 30 hours after the mishap, and still doing 14 knots." Dalton cal gambles that are his hallmark "heavy bet" with Kiwi navigator Endeavour was still 72 miles ahead radioed shortly after the incident, and dove southeast looking for Mike Quilter that the smaller yacht of its closest maxi rival, Merit Cup.



Sweden's Tomas Fogdoe, tied for second after the slaton's opening run, on which Alberto Tomba fell, hooked a ski tip and, with Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, exited the course on the second run.

Economic Woes Beset America's Cup

By Barbara Lloyd
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The economic malaise that has deflated many of the world's economies appears to have also taken the wind out of

several sails in the America's Cup ranks.

With the next cup trials scheduled to start in January 1995, modern practice dictates that most contenders would be packing now to move to San Diego. But the only team among the 14 challengers that seems to be stirring is the Japanese.

Money, it appears, is at the root of the problem as never before.

On the American side, the two official defense groups, Team Dennis Conner and Kevin Mahaney's Pact 95, are struggling to find more sponsors to fund their \$15 million to \$17 million campaigns. And Bill Koch, the rich and successful America's Cup defender against Italy in 1992, refuses to say whether he's in or out

In an unlikely but worst-case scenario, there could be no defense team - if Koch decides not to participate, and neither Conner nor Mahaney gets the funding he needs. But there has always been a defender of the cup in its 142-

year history. Having wrested the trophy from Australia in 1987, the San Diego Yacht Cluh is in charge of organizing the America's Cup races until a challenger wins again. The possibility of not having an American team to defend its prestigious silver mug is an alarming thought, however remote, for club officials.

"We know it's tough," said George (Wytie) Cable, commodore of the San Diego Yacht Cluh and chairman of its America's Cup Defense Committee, about raising money. "You wake up in the middle of the night with night-mares. We don't dwell on it, hut I've had the nightmare.

The two official defenders insist that will not happen. Although neither team has more than 20 percent of its funding in hand, both groups say that their halfway marks are in sight.

In contrast, numerous challengers went to San Diego for the 1992 races with deep pockets. By the winter of 1991, the Japanese, Italians, New Zealanders, and French were turning San Diego's waterfront into a hustling yachting

This time around, only Japan's Nippon Chal-lenge plans to be in San Diego by winter. This January, the restructured Nippon team is expected to take over two-thirds of the compound that housed the Il Moro di Venezia syndicate of

The other high rollers of 1992 are nowhere to be seen. Two New Zealand teams are expected to sail in the 1995 trial races, but Michael Fav. his five-boat dream machine and his determined days are not part of either package.

The high-profile team from the Yacht Club de France, led in 1992 by the cup veteran, Marc Pajot, this time is caught in a hattle with cup officials over which of two yacht clubs it claims

And Paul Cayard, the tenacious skipper who took Italy's Il Moro team into the final cup match against Kech's America3, is struggling in Europe to gather new sponsorship. The death last summer of Raul Gardini, the wealthy entrepreneur who was enmeshed in Italy's recent political scandals, has left the Italian cup team without a benefactor.

La Dow said that the slow pace of the 1995 cup campaigns also is related to experience. In 1992, the eight challengers and two American defense teams were faced with having to design boats to the new 75-foot International America's Cup Class. Last time, everybody had to start with a

blank piece of paper," La Dow said. "This time. the design is not new. A one new-boat program will get the joh done."

Koch's refusal, meanwhile, to reveal his intenrions has wrangled San Diego officials. The bil-lionaire yachtsman has made private overtures to create an all-women's team for 1995, but has not

gone forward publicly with the plan.

Cable said Koch's indecision is making it
more difficult for the other two defense teams to raise money. Companies are likely to be "holding out for Koch," he said. "He was the winner last time, and they want to be with the

Warriors Defeat Pistons But Lose Webber Again

AUBURN HILLS, Michigan — Not even a month into his rookie season in the National Basketball Association, and Chris Webber is already performing like the rest of the big names on the Golden

That is, he can't stay healthy.

The Warriors beat the Detroit Pistons, 91-88, on Sunday night but in doing so they lost Webber to the ranks of Tim Hardaway, Sarunas Marciulionis and Chris Mullin.

Wehber, who missed most of the preseason after undergoing an appendectomy, then sat out the first two games of the regular season with a sprained left ankle, reinjured the ankle in the first period when he stumbled overBill Laimbeer's foot after grabbing a re-

The 6-foot-9, 245-pound rookie from the University of Michigan left the game and did not return. X-rays were negative and he was to be re-examined Monday in Oakland.

was filled. His parents, plus Michigan's coach, Steve Fisher, were scated at courtside.

"It hurt really bad," Webber said. "I thought I did some serious damage. The first thing I saw was my parents, sitting on the floor, and I was like, 'Oh, man, I can't believe this.' This is pretty He was averaging 17 points and 11 rebounds through nine games

Latrell Sprewell, who scored 21 points, sank a 3-pointer with 1:44 left on the clock — and one second remaining on the shot clock — to give the Warriors the lead for good at 89-88 Sprewell also grabbed 11 rebounds, while Billy Owens added 21

oints and a career-high 22 rebounds and Victor Alexander chipped in with 19 points for the Warriors. "I had to step up tonight on the boards, because Chris usually gets most of them," Owens said. "We were a little in shock." (UPI, AP)

Defections Reach 39

The Associated Press

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico - The number of Cuban athletes and officials defecting at the Central American and Caribbean Games had grown to 39 by midday Monday.

One of the latest was Andres Gibert, Cuba's best basketball player, sports officials said. Fourteen defectors formally

sought political asylum Monday at the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service office in San Juan.

"It was an opportunity, and I took it," Mario Hernandez, a Com-munist Party member and a sports editor for Cuba's official Prensa Latina news agency, said as he en-tered the Federal Building

Those interviewed have given poor economic conditions and a lack of political freedom as their

But the rush to flee may also reflect the case in which Cubans can gain U.S. residency. Under a 1966 congressional act, nearly all Cubans who make it to U.S. shores can stay, an immigration status not given to any other nationality. Cubans have been encouraged by exiles living in Puerto Rico to flee, and one exile group even hired a brae. plane trailing a banner with a phone number for Cuban delegation members interested in defect-

Austrians Dominate Cup Skiers

By Chris Dufresne Las Angeles Times Service PARK CITY, Utah — Italy's Alberto Tomba crashed and an American did not.

These were among the few unexpected events on a weekend in which the Austrian ski team hohummed the World Cup world with its depth and dominance. One day after Austria's Gilmther

Mader won the giant slalom, veteran Thomas Stangassinger claimed the statom title when another Austrian, the upstart Siefried Vogireiter, lost a commanding first-run lead after be missed a gate just yards from the finish line Sunday. But much of the excitement of

the slalom race was lost when Tomba, who was second in Saturday's GS, took a tumble in the first run and was disqualified.

The news from the U.S. ski team was better, although it couldn't

have gotten worse. After bombing in Saturday's GS and drawing the ire of the coaching staff, the U.S. men recovered somewhat when Matt Grosjean finished 13th and teammate Erik Schlopy 18th.

Of course, everything is relative. In Austria, where world-class skiers are stacked avalanche-deep and the theory of natural selection lives and breathes, such finishes might be grounds for deportation.

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"If he (Voghreiter) makes a normal second race. I cannot win the race." Stangassinger said. "But ski-ing is an individual sport. I must look out for myself. That's impor-Stangassinger's winning time for

the two runs was 1 minute, 35,34 seconds. Slovenia's Jure Kosir was second in 1:35.98, with Norway's Finn Christian Jagge third in 1:36.06,

The Austrians had four of the top 11 finishers Sunday and two of the top 10 in Saturday's GS.

Stangassinger, 28, had two previous World Cup slalom victories, but the pressure for an Austrian to win is constant because there's al-

ways someone to take your place.
"It's like a forest with a lot of good trees," Werner Margreiter, the Austrian coach, said of his skiers. "They all grow the same beight, so we have to chop out some."

The U.S. team brass turned some screws of its own after not qualifying a single skier for a second run in Saturday's GS. Paul Major, the U.S. alpine di-rector, threatened to ship some of

his A-team skiers to the Europa Cup tour, the equivalent to being sent to the minors.

To show up at a World C

not qualify is not acceptable." Ma-jor said. "It's like we threw this great party and they (the Europeans) took our money and left."

A quality performance from the 23-year-old Grosjean was expected. He is America's ton seat the control of the c ed. He is America's top-ranked slalom skier.

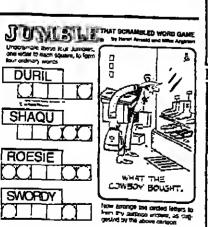
Schlopy's finish was a ray of hope, considering he is trying to rebound from a horrific crash at last winter's world championships in which he suffered a hroken sternum and two compressed verte-

"Schlopy is a surprise, but a good surprise," Ueli Luthi, the U.S. men's coach, said. "We'll take that any time."

DENNIS THE MENACE



WHEN I WAS A LITTLE GIRL. THE BOYS LOVED TO PULL MY



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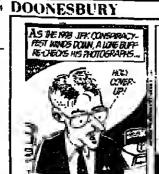
PEANUTS



Chris Webber being helped off the court by teammates: "This is pretty frustrating."











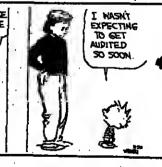












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SPORTS



Joe Montana, leaving the Bills' Cornelius Rennett in the barch: "I was not as sharp as I

With Montana, Chiefs Put Paid to Bills

Las Angeles Times Service KANSAS CITY — The Kansas City Chiefs, as they have all season, can continue to stomp and snarl and say they play no differently with Joe Montana at quarterback.

But they can no longer do it with a Not after Sunday.

Not after Montana returned to work with the same old itinerary: wondrous pass completions, courageous audibles and stern lectures in which he demanded that his teammates believe.

After Montana used his first appearance in nearly a month to lead the Chiefs to a 23-7 victory over the Buffalo Bills at Arrowhead Stadium, it was difficult to find a teammate who had not been lis-

Keith Cash believes. After catching one of Montana's two touchdown passes, a one-yarder in the third quarter. he spiked the ball, bouncing it high into

Montana, standing 10 yards away with his hands in the air in his trademark celebratory pose, caught the ball without

"That right there was an omen," Cash

said. "It's like Joe is always in the right place at the right time."

Kevin Ross believes. While helping the Chiefs' defense hold the Bills to a season-low 43 rushing yards. Ross, a safety, made his higgest play of the day on the sideline.

As Darryl Talley was preparing to deliver a late hit on Montana in front of the Chiefs' bench, Ross stepped in front of Talley and hugged him.

"We cannot have anybody hitting our quarterback when it is not totally neces-sary," Ross said. "We need Joe out there. He has this certain composure that rubs off on the rest of us."

Joe Phillips believes. The defensive lineman, who helped pressure the Bills' quarterhack, Jim Kelly, into three interceptions and a sprained ankle, said an unusually loud crowd inspired everyone. "I don't know if they are cheering for

Joe Montana or Joe Phillips or Jo-"Mama," Phillips said. "But today they were going nuts, and it affected us." The fans certainly believe. One of the many Montana signs bobbing up and

down above the mass of red coats and sweaters read: "Joe Is Great, Joe Is Even the statistics believe:

Krieg playing the majority of the game,

In Montana's six starts, the Chiefs have given up 12 sacks, none on Sunday. In Krieg's five starts, they have given up

The opponents also feel it. Just ask Talley, whose Bills were 8-2, and ifed with the Miami Dolphins for the fewest losses in the National Football League. We ran into a buzz saw," he said.

With the Chiefs leading the Denver Broncos hy one game in the American Football Conference's Western Division, with the Dolphins' chances still uncertain because of quarterback injuries, Sunday's matchup could be repeated in the AFC championship game.

The thought of that made the Chiefs

smile even more. If the Chiefs and Bills finish the season with the same record. the championship game would be played in Kansas City because the Chiefs defeated the Bills.

The Chiefs are 0-4 in road playoff

games since 1970. If Buffalo hopes to win a rematch, it must find more ways to get Thurman control," said tight end Jonathan Hayes, Thomas the hall. He ran for 14 yards in who caught two passes for 50 yards. "Joe

• When Montana plays more than rest of the game, for a season-low total one half, the Chiefs are 4-0. With Dave of 25.

The Bills also have to find a way to passes for only 109 yards against the

league's seventh-ranked defense. The Chiefs need only to keep Montana sound.

He said his tender left hamstring.

which had sidelined him the last 14 quarters, felt fine. After completing 18 of 32 passes for 208 yards, with one interception, he said

his only problem was that he didn't think he played very well. "I was not as sharp as I would like to

But he was sharp enough to counter the Bills' early scoring drive with an 18-yard touchdown pass to Marcus Allen in which he threw the hall sidearm past a rushing Bruce Smith.

He also was sharp enough to complete five passes for 44 yards in a secondperiod drive that gave the Chiefs the lead

for good.
"You could tell Joe was really in the game today because he was chewing out all kinds of people in the huddle, taking the Bills' second possession, and 11 the came back just like always.

Split in Polls Clouds The Picture for College **Bowl-Game Matchups**

By Malcolm Moran New York Times Service

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Martin Issues in Ha

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NEW YORK - The bowl-game lineup for New Year's Day is comtween the two groups of voters whether strength of schedule is the AP championship. more significant than a won-lost That type of conclusion, which

tional championship. ond in the point total of the two creation of the coalition last year. polls used by the coalition as a Another split championship, the guide for its selection process. The third in four seasons, would threat-Combuskers, the Big Eight confer-en the future of the coalition and ence champion, held their lead over increase pressure on college presiport of the CNN/USA Today poil ment of a playoff system for majorof coaches, a poll in which Florida college teams. State ended up third, behind West - Bobby Bowden, the Florida

Florida on Saturday with Charlie Ward throwing for 446 yards and four touchdowns, finished first, with Nebraska second and West es thinking on this," Bowden said with Nebraska second and West in a telephone conference call the Virginia third. When the two polls were combined, Nebraska was 49 day after Florida State's 33-21 victory at Florida. "We played Miami tory at Florida."

The Cornhuskers will represent the Big Eight in the Orange Bowl on New Year's Night. Florida State, as the next-highest ranked team, is certain to receive a bid to game meeting between the two top-ranked teams in the 58-year history

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

Moral New Jersey

come a West Virginia victory, presumably over Texas A&M in the Cotton Bowl

If the coaches continue to feel ing into focus, but that does not that an undefeated record should mean the outcome of the college take precedence over a stronger football season is becoming clear. schedule, West Virginia could win A difference of philosophy be- the coaches' poll, even if a Florida State victory gives the Seminoles

record — could leave the coalition occurred in consecutive seasons of bowl games with a shared na, when Colorado and Georgia Techtional championship.

Nebraska (11-0) and Florida Miami and Washington split the State (11-1) finished first and seepolls in 1991, contributed to the the Seminoles because of the sup- dents to reconsider the establish-

In the Associated Press media ing of resentment among his peers State coach, maintained that a feelcoll, Florida State, which won at contributed to his team's drop to No. 3 in the new coaches poll.

"I do not understand the coachand Florida and Notre Dame and Kansas, our ont-of-conference games. I would like for the other schools to submit their schedules."

Auburn, which finished its seameet Nebraska when the coalition son 11-0 in its first year with Bowofficials amounce their matchings den's son, Terry, as coach, was next Sunday in Atlanta. But the fourth in the coalition list but is differing positions of the two polls ineligible for a bowl game because could still mean that the 10th bowl. sociation violations committed while Pat Dye was coach. Notre of The Associated Press poll may Dame was fifth, leaving Irish playnot provide a clean resolution to ers, officials and fans to wonder the season.

While the poll point totals are combined for the purposes of the season to wonder the season.

How they could be so far beneath Florida State after having defeated the Seminoles two weekends ago.

condition, each poll will select a champion after the bowl games are coach, who has lobbied intensely completed. Disagreement already for his team to have a championexists, since the coaches have ship possibility, has now seemed to

Oklohoma St. St., Southern Meth. 72 Rice 74, Nevada 44 Taxos A&M 73, Bucknetl 69 France St. St., Col PohySLD 58 TOURNAMENTS San Juan Shooken Championship

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FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

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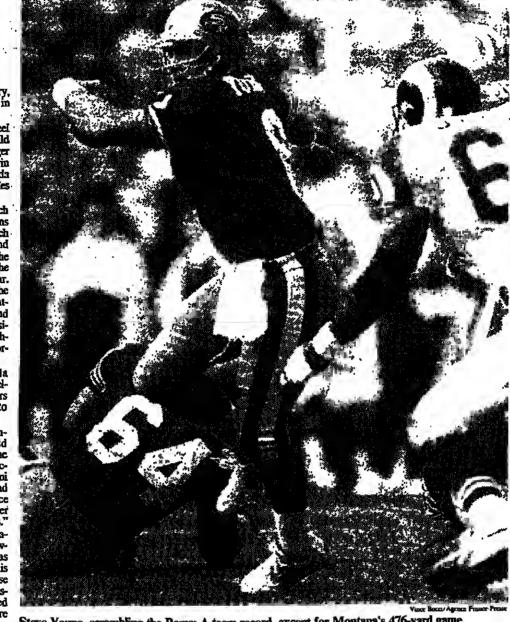
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Major College Scores

Syrocuse 18. Tensessee 45 Auburn 14. N.C.-Witnington 75. Memolds 51. 92. Alcorn 55. 59 Notro Dunc 25, Volsoviiso 74 Texas 78. Nebrasko 75.



Steve Young, scrambling the Rams: A team record, except for Montana's 476-yard game.

But there's no way I'm going to get chance to go to a great bowl and play a great football team."

• The Sugar and Rose bowl matchups won't be completed matil next weekend, but the Sugar will probably pit No. 5 Notre Dame dropped the Seminoles behind the soften his public stance.

11-0 Mountaineers, who came from behind to win at Boston College on it's very difficult for our kids to Friday. There is the possibility midestand how the bowl coalition that, in the coaches minds, a Floritation, in the coaches minds, a Floritation, works," Nehlen said in Morganda State victory over the Communication, West Virginia, "especially when the coaches voted us No. 2. The loser of the SEC title game is

The loser of the SEC title game is

Deaver 17, Seattle 9 Kansos City 23, Buffale 7 New York Glants 19, Phoenix 17 San Francisco 35, Los Argeles Rams 18 Houston 23, Pittsburgh 3

With first-place votes in parenth pards through New, 27, lotal points be

The AP Top 25

1. Florido SI, (42)
2. Nebrosko 1171
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4. Aubum (2)
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21. Indiana . 22. Virginia Tech

NHL Standings

HOCKEY

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expected to play No. 12 North Carolina in the Gator Bowl. UCLA will represent the Pac-10

in the Rose Bowl against No. 10 Wisconsin or No. 11 Ohio State. If Wisconsin beats Michigan State in Tokyo on Saturday, the Badgers would go to Pasadena, Ohio State would play BYU in the Hohday Bowl and Penn State would meet Tennessee in the Citrus Bowl.

A Wisconsin loss would send Ohio State to the Rose, Wisconsin to the Citrus and Penn State to the Holiday.

WESTERN COMPERENCE

Defret 1 1 2-4
N.V. Iskingders 1 1 8-1
First Period: D-Sheepoord 12 (Drake): N.V.
King 11 I Ferraro, Flotiey). Second Period: D-Periodorov 17 (Koziov). Tailor Period: D-Primeou 9 (Chicason, Coffey): Ipp). D-Burr 5
IChicsson, Howel; Ipn). Shefts on good: 1 Ipn
Mexicall 30-15-12-46. N.V. Ion Cheveldoel 5-13-9-27.
Witginines

51. Loefs 1 2 6—3
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W-Selonne 12 [Emerson, Shannon I, Second Pertod: S.L.-Koronnev 3 [Baron, Mielsn]: W-Tiochuk 11 [Selonne, Zhomnov): W-Tiochuk 12 [Zhamnov, Uhonov): S.L.-Bossen 2 [Chese 1, Third Period: W-Emerson 14 (Zhomnov, Shannon): Skets on good: W [an Josseh] 8-10—34.
S.L. (on Essensu) 8-21-10—39.

Witoshington

S.L. (on Essenzo) 8-21-18—39.

Weshington 8 1 8—1
N.Y. Romper's 1 2 0—3
First Period: N.Y.-Messier 10 (Groves, Leeicht) 1: 1ppl, Second Period: N.Y.-Lormer 5
(Zubov, Messier): 1ppl, W-Hotcher 4 (Mitter, Johansson); N.Y.-Groves 18 (Messier, Lermer), Shob on sooi: W (on Richter) 13-7-14—34, N.Y. (on Becapre) 10-23-4—39.

SOCCER

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gan-North Carolina State (Hall of Fame); Clemson-Kentucky (Peach); Virginia Tech-Indiana igan State (Liberty); Kansas State-Wyoming (Copper); Colorado-

(Independence); Texas Tech-Okla-homa (Hancock); Louisville-Mich-Fresno State (Aloha); Utah State-Ball State (Las Vegas); Southern Cal-Utah (Freedom); and lowa-California (Alamo).

OLYMPIC SPORTS

MEN'S SLALOM

Dimier, France, 1:38.08; 15, Angelo Weiss. He-ly, 1:38.17.
World Cop stoodings: 1, Moder, 190 points; 2. Aametr, 160; 3. Franck Piecard, France, 150; 4. Stongassinger, 100; 5. Gefrein, 97; 6. Itiel Kealr and Von Grueniene, 85; 8. Itiel Fradrik Nybery, Sweden, and Alberto Tambo, Italy, 80; 10, Steve Locher, Switzerland, 71.

CRICKET

TRANSACTIONS

EASKETBALL National Baskethall Association

L. A. CLIPPERS—Activated Danny Man-ning, ferward, from Injured list, Put Randy Woods, guerd, on Injured list,

FOOTBALL

Notional Football Legiue

OETROIT—Signed Gary Anderson, run

SECOND TEST Australia vs. New Zooland, Monday, in Hobert, Aus

World Cup Skiing

SIDELINES

India's Davis Cup Team

MEN'S SLALOM

Resurts Sunday from Park City, Utoh: 1,
Thomas Stangassinger, Austria, 1 minula,
35.54 seconds; 2, Jure Kosir, Slavenia, 1:35.96;
3, Finn Christian Jasses, Norway, 1:36.06; 4,
Bernhard Gehrein, Austria, 1:34.18; 5,
Guenther Mader, Austria, 1:34.18; 5,
4, Kiviti Andre Aomodi, Norway, 1:36.78; 7,
Fabio De Crignis, Italy, 1:36.71; 8, Rob Crosson, Conodo, 1:36.72; 9, Losse Klus, Norway,
1:32.94,
11, Oleman Thoeni, Austria, 1:37.99; 12, Peter Roth, Germany, 1:37.19; 12, Matt Grosjean,
Steamboot Sprinss, Colo, 1:37.27; 14, Vves
Dimier, France, 1:38.98; 15, Angelo Weiss, Italy, 1:38.17. squad in March.

cause Ramesh Desai, secretary of the All India Tennis Association. has hlamed him for India's 0-5 debacle in the Davis Cup semifinal with Australia.

nese coach Ma Junren, whose rig-orons high-altitude training for women runners has shattered middle and long distance world records this year, said Monday he is setting up a similar program for men. Ma, who is in Manila for the Asian track and field championships that start Tuesday, said preparations were well under way for a

For the Record

Franziska van Almsick, 15, the German swimmer who won has four Olympics gold medals and six European titles, pulled out the Dec. 2-5 world short-course championships in Palma, Mallorca, after missing three weeks' training be-cause of flu. (AFP)

Ouotable

• Ralph DeLeonardis, a minor league umpire, on a controversial

Young's Answer: 4 TDs, 462 Yards for the 49ers cording a big victory over Buffalo. Broncos 17, Seahawks 9: At Se-

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches Steve Young threw for a careerhigh 462 yards and four touchdowns, two to Jerry Rice, as the red-hot San Francisco 49ers overwhelmed the Los Angeles Rams, 35-10, in Anaheim, California.

Young's passing yardage was the highest in the league this season, and the second most ever by a 49er, topped only by Joe Montana's 476yard game. Young completed 26 of 32

passes, with touchdown throws of 39 and 7 yards to Rice, 48 yards to Ricky Watters, and 76 yards to John Taylor. Young, who was replaced by

Steve Bono in the fourth quarter, also matched his personal highs with the four scoring passes and 26

Rice had eight catches for 166 yards as he went more than 1,000 yards in receiving for a league-record eighth consecutive year. Rice bettered the mark of seven consecutive 1,000 yards seasoo by Lance Alworth. Rice's eight 1,000-yard seasons also tied the NFL career mark set by Steve Largent.

The victory was the fifth straight for the 49ers, who have outscored their opponents 190-69 over that span. The Rams (3-8) have lost six of their last seven, including a 40-17 defeat at San Francisco on Oct. 31.

Giants 19, Cardinals 17: Kickoff specialist Brad Dalusio's 54-yard field with 32 seconds left put New York, playing at home, atop the NFC East with an 8-3 record and a one-game advantage over the Dal-

las Cowboys.

Dalusio's field goal, his first for the Giants, capped a 30-yard drive that overcame a 15-yard personal foul penalty and a bolding call.

Phoenix lost its seventh game by least nine games, a feat that is now impossible.

Oilers 23, Steelers 3: In Houston, Warren Moon broke the game open with a 66-yard touchdown pass to Haywood Jeffires early in the second half. The Oilers, with their sixth straight victory, now lead the AFC Central by a game over Pittsburgh, which got its second straight one-sided defeat after re-

Veteran Krishnan Quits

NEW DELHI (AP) - Ramesh Krishnan, India's veteran Davis Cup player, quit the team Monday, further weakening his country's slim chances of defeating the U.S. Krishnan said be was leaving be-

Ma's 'Army' to Include Men Soon, Coach Says MANILA (Reuters) - The Chi-

men's training center near his home town in Liaoning province.

call; "Well, I blew it the way I saw it."

■ In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:

NFL ROUNDUP ensure that Denver stayed within a game of front-running Kansas City

attle, John Elway drove Denver 80

yards in the final minutes and Rod

Bernstine scored on a 2-yard run to

in the AFC West. Elway completed 20 of 37 passes for 226 yards and one touchdown in keeping the Broncos in the chase for a division title. Seattle closed within 10-9 with 7:55 remaining. But Elway then oeeded just eight plays and 3:49 to drive the Broncos

to the clinching score,

Falcons 17, Browns 14: In Atlanta, Bobby Hebert threw two touchdown passes to open a 17-point

lead and the resurgent Falcons held

on against Cleveland. Eagles 17, Redskins 14: In Washington, Buhby Brister threw a 2yard touchdown pass to James Joseph with 46 seconds left in the game to end Philadelphia's sixgame losing streak.

Packers 13, Bues 10: Brett Favre's 2-yard touchdown pass to Sterling Sharpe with 1:16 left gave Green Bay, playing at home, its

Edmonton Wins CFL Title

The Associated Press

CALGARY, Alberta — Sean Fleming kicked six field goals and the Edmonton Eskimos took advantage of seven turnovers to beat the Winnipeg Blue Bombers, 33-23, in the 81st Grey Cup. Damon Allen, the game's most valuable player, threw a 2-yard touch-

down pass for Edmonton, which lost to the Bombers in the final of the 1990 Grey Cup, the Canadian Football League title game. Allen, the younger brother of NFL star Marcus Allen, rushed for 90 yards and completed 17 of 29 passes for 226 yards and the touchdown.

Allen, 30, will ply his talents on the basehall field in February when he attends the Pittshurgh Pirates' spring training camp in Bradenton. Florida as a right-handed pitcher. His football future isn't clear. Fleming's six field goals tied the Grey Cup record shared by Doo Sweet

of the Montreal Alouettes (1977) and Paul Osbaldiston of the Hamilton Tiger-Cats (1986).

Winnipeg's quarterback, Sammy Garza, was intercepted twice, the Bombers lost four fumbles and had a punt blocked. The championship was the 11th for the Eskimos hut the first for their head coach. Ron Lancaster, who won twice as a player,

French Soccer President Quits, Citing 'Injustice'

The Associated Press

federation's president, Jean Four-net-Fayard, resigned Monday after a disastrous year marked hy the Olympique Marseille hribery scandal and the national team's failure to make the World Cup finals.

"I have a feeling of extreme in-justice," Fournet-Fayard said. "I am leaving disappointed and hitter. But I leave with peace in my soul and conscience in having the conviction to have always reacted loy-

Fournet-Favard, 61, presented his resignation to an extraordinary session of the French Football Fedcration's board. It elected 77-yearold Jacques Georges, the senior vice president, as interim president until Fehruary, when Fournet-Fayard's term was to expire.

The board called Fournet-Fayard, who spent nine years at the helm, a victim of "a media lynching." But over the past two years, French soccer has suffered one setback after another. Former champion Bordeaux was

relegated to the second division for

financial mismanagement, the collapse of a grandstand at the Furiani stadium in Bastia, Corsica, killed more than a dozen fans, and France failed to win a single match in the 1992 European Championship. Then came the Olympique Marseille bribery case following its

capture of the European Champi-PARIS — The French soccer ons Cup.

deration's president, Jean FourFournet-Fayard's insistence on

awaiting the outcome of a judicial investigation before taking action against Marseille as the new season approached led European and world soccer authorities to threaten to bar all French teams from international competition. In the end, the federation sus-

from last season and barred the cluh from this year's French cup.
International soccer officials barred the club, owned by politician-tycoon Bernard Tapie, from international competition this season, including defense of the European Championship. Fournet-Fayard's resignation

pended Marseille's league title

followed that of the national team's coach, Gerard Houllier, who quit last Thursday in the wake of the final-minute defeat to Bulgaria that cost France a World Cup berth for the second consecutive time. A successor to Houllier was not

picked and is not expected soon. Peter Swales resigned Monday as chairman of Manchester City, but will remain as director of the Premier League cluh. Swales, who had been chairman

for 20 years, bowed to the pressure of City fans who have repeatedly called for his ouster. The protests reached a peak after Swales fired player-manager Peter Reid early this season.

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ART BUCHWALD

Walking-Around Cash

culpa over the New Jersey gubernatorial race shocked a lot of people.

It was hard to admit that political handlers use campaign funds in keep citizens from voting. But it happens more than anyone real-

izes. The Sunday before the election i took a walk in Jersey City with Hunter Dempsey, who was manag-

Barry Brookstein for election to the Jersey City Recycling Com-Buchwald

Hunter confided that this would be an opportunity to wimess American elections as they really work.

"This is a tough contest and requires tremendous ingenuity to assure victory for my candidate. Whenever I have a close race I go to "To pray?"

No to talk to the minister about ways of keeping his flock from doing something stupid like

voting."
"How do you do that?" "Most churches need a new roof or new pews. f assure the ministers that Barry is a man of God and wants them to have some money for their church - with no strings

"That's good of you," I inld Hunter, "I don't know any managers who would give campaign money away like that."

"At the same time we have no objection if a minister gets up in the pulpit and preaches that the Bible says it's a sin to have a large turnout in a close election."

We stopped by three churches and were greeted warmly by the

British Theater Awards The Associated Press

LONDON - "Arcadia," Tom Stoppard's play about love, death, and landscape gardening, and "City of Angels," a musical import from Broadway that closed Nov. 13, were named the year's best shows Monday at the annual Eve-

ning Standard Drama Awards.

WASHINGTON — For some ministers. They refused to promise that they would ask their parishio-

pers not to vote nn Tuesday. By the same token they would tell them that if they did, they couldn't be buried in consecrated

Having made all our church stops Hunter informed me that we now had to dispense with his "walking-around money." He showed me a satchel of cash he was

carrying.
"Walking around money is what we give out to the electorate who need help to get through the week. Some years we present it to people for their vote, and other years we give it to those who promise not to go to the polls."

"How do you know they won't take the money and go in the polls anyway?" I asked Hunter.

He explained, "We have everybody's name. If they vote when they shouldn't, they'll never see a dime from us again. Hunter stopped in front of a man

sitting on the sidewalk with his back against the wall. "Sir, are you going to vote on

"I will if you give me \$10." "We don't want you to vote." "O. K., make that \$20. For

someone like me it's always harder not to vote than it is to pull a lever." Hunter handed the man a \$20 hill and said, "Use it for the lottery and not for food." The next person we met was fill-

ing in potholes for the city. "You planning on voting on Tuesday?" Hunter enquired. "I'd like to if there was an incen-

tive in it." "Suppose I gave you enough money to go to the movies instead of voting. Would that make any

"Nothing makes any sense in New Jersey. So I don't see why this should. I'll take the money."

The last person we spoke to was woman who was highly insulted when Hunter suggested that she stay away from the polls. "You're trying to buy my vote," she said indignantly.

'That's ont true," Hunter retort-"We just want to share with you the receipts of the great American

Music and Violence: Gangster Rap on Trial raping people and sitting around a table By Calvin Sims New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From Mozart to Frank Sinatra to Michael Jackson, popular music has a long history of run-ins with the law.

But the recent arrests of three major hip-hop artists on charges including sexual assault and murder have beightened concerns that some of these performers, particularly the stars of gangster rap, have become dangerous emblems for an immensely popular musical genre that celebrates violence, gangs, guns and sexual

In the aftermath of the arrests, public officials and other critics of rap are again asking what influence, if any, the music and its artists have on the larger society. "For years, these rappers have been preaching drug culture and violence," said Curtis R. Tucker Jr., a California Assemblyman from Los Angeles. "But now they are openly living that lifestyle, and that will have a devastating affect on our young people who emulate the way these rappers

Perhaps the most prominent of those arrested is 22-year-old Tupac Shakur, who was indicted Thursday for participating in

Shakur, a Californian whose acting in "Juice" and "Poetic Justice" won critical praise, was charged only last month in the shooting of two off-duty police officers in Atlanta. Some of Shakur's best-known lyrics on his 1991 "2pacalypse Now" album discuss gang members shooting police.

Also facing criminal charges is the fastrising rapper Snoop Doggy Dog, whose dehut album, "Doggystyle," went on sale last week and ranks among the fastestselling recordings in recent memory. The 22-year-old California performer, ne Cal-vin Broadus, was indicted earlier this month in Los Angeles Superior Court for murder. Police say that Broadus's bodyguard did the shooting and that the rapper

drove the car they were riding in. Flavor Flav of the group Public Enemy was arrested this month in New York's Bronx and charged with attempted murder after police were told that he had shot at a neighbor during an argument. Flav, whose real name is William Drayton, led officers to his apartment, where they found a loaded .38-caliber semiautomatic handgun with

one round missing, police said.

Gangster rap, which many of its aficionados see as validating the turbulent and deadly streets of an America denied, is the latest manifestation of hip hop, which first washed over the United States in the mid-70s. Like most of mainstream hip hop, its market is suburbia.

"What started out as a means of inform-



Tupac Shakur has been charged in a sexual attack and a shooting.

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ing the world about life in the inner city has now been prostituted by a new school of thought that it is all right to kill and rape and abuse drugs," said Tucker, who is encouraging radio stations in his district not to play the most violent forms of rap. Shakur, Broadus and Drayton, who

have all proclaimed their innocence, declined to be interviewed for this article. Like Broadus, many of the rappers share a culture where education is discounted, poverty is the norm, mothers are the main parent and prison - nr early death - is destiny. Caught in the high beam of stardom, many performers find themselves on a well-worn, meteoric path, sometimes punctuated by drug addiction and bankruptcy

In great part, hip hop's pervasive popu-

larity is due to its rebellious nature - set to a beat you can dance to. Rap artists, more than Bruce Springsteen and Guns N' Roses, have become the rebels of the 1990s.

"The main thing that comes through in rap is anger, regardless of the lyrics," said Todd Gillin, professor of sociology at the University of California at Berkeley. "No matter what your background, young peo-ple across America have something to be angry about, and rap allows them to express that anger. It's the beat, the lyrics, the percussion, the boom boom, get out of

But some observers see more troglodyte than troubadour in the latest crop of hip-

What is rebellious about a bunch of Negroes going around murdering people, playing cards and drinking 40-ounce bot-tles of beers?" said Stanley Crouch, music critic and author of "Notes of a Hanging Judge: Essays and Reviews 1979-1989."

They are not rebelling against any thing," Crouch said. "They are a bunch of opportunists who are appealing to an appetite that America has for vulgarity, vioence and anarchy inside Afro America" Kevin Powell, who writes about rap music for Vibe magazine and describes himself as a young man who grew up in the ghetto, said that while he believes rap is a egitimate art form, the hard-core side of the genre has gone too far. He faults the music industry for not exercising some degree of control

This new wave of rap music has influenced black children in a bad way." Powell

"It's made us think that being hard is the sole definition of being black in the 1990s. It's almost as if we have become the minstrels of the 1990s. White people are sitting back and saying, let's watch the niggas wave guns in videos and talk' —he used an expletive — "and grab their crotches and amuse us." Defenders of hard-core rap say that

rappers are not the only artists who run into trouble with the law, citing the recent arrest of Pearl Jam's singer Eddie Vedder for drunkenness and disturbing the peace. Moreover, the late French writer Jean Genet, in and out of jail most of his creative life, qualifies as art's prototypical

bad boy. Supporters of gangster rap say the genre sider it a real art form and because it is

dominated by blacks. "You can't penalize an artist for being a thing in his private life," said Michelle Santosuosso, assistant program director for KKBT-FM, a radio station in Los

Angeles.

Many in the rap world see the recent troubles of some rappers as reflecting the problems of poor young black and Hisnanic men.

"Even though they are successful rap-pers, they still face many of the same conditions, prejudices and problems that other people of color face," said the rap ario Russell Simmons, chief execu tive of Rush Communications.

"I don't like the trend toward so many gangsta records in rap, but I am an art dealer and that's what is selling now," Simmons said. "Art is the time and place in which you are from. A couple of guys came along rapping about frustrating con ditions in their community and they had commercial success. It's just a trend, and it will pass and something new will come

Generation Gap: Zsa Zsa Dismisses Competition

Zsa Zsa Gabor finds it "disturbing" that Shenoon Doherty, who plays Brenda on "Beverly Hills 90210," has been described (probably by Doherty's publicist) as the "90s Zsa Zsa." Doherty's reputation for carousing with rock stars and marrying on a wim — to Ask-ley Hamilton, the son of actor George Hamilton — is mere child's play, the 75-year-old Gabor said on a TV talk show. "She's a bad girl -I was outrageous. A had girl is stopid. I was outrapeous because things happened to me. My house burned down and the police best me up!" Gabor added that she is well-acquainted with Ashley Hamilton. "I used to change his diapers."

Paul McCartney says he, George Harrison and Ringo Starr will have a reunion in London in January, part of a TV homage to the Beatles.

Gerard Departies on Monday awarded the \$50,000 Cyril Collard Prize to the film directors Laurence Ferreira Barbosa and Pierre Salvador. The prize was created last May at the Cannes Film Festival by the Franco-German television network Arte to encourage young directing talent. It is named for Cyril Colland, the French film director who died of AIDS in March at the age of 35.

Tom Arnold and his wife, Ro-seame, will be paired against Hulk Hogan and the restaurateur Robert Farl in a dessert-eating contest in Los Angeles to raise money for the Tom and Roseanne Arnold Foundation for Abused Children.

Three martial arts enthusiasts walked 3,700 miles to Seattle from Mongolia to pay homage to Bruce Lee on what would have been the kung-fu legend's 53d birthday. Purebaseen Batzorig, 3Z, a martial arts teacher, Lkhabagiav Nazkanarts teacher, Lkhabagiav Nazkan-jam, 20, a student, and Ichimorov Dendey, 59, a former doctor for the Mongolian Olympic wrestling team, visited Lee's grave. Done tions from Lee fans provided hot meals and a plane ride across the Bering Strait.

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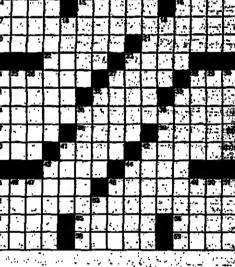
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